TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
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Four lines or less	$ 75	$ 87½	$ 1 00
One square, (12 lines,)	1 00	1 50	1 75
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Over three week and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

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Six lines or less,	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
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Two squares,	5 00	8 00	10 00
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Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$1 75
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Friday, November 14, 1862.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call.

Thanksgiving Day in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 21.—The Governor has issued the following proclamation:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It is a good thing to render thanks unto God for all his mercy and loving kindness; therefore,

I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do recommend that Thursday, the 27th day of November next, be set apart by the people of this Commonwealth as a day of solemn Prayer and Thanksgiving to the Almighty—giving Him humble thanks that he has been graciously pleased to protect our free institutions and Government, and to keep us from sickness and pestilence—and to cause the earth to bring forth her increase, so that our garners are choked with the harvest—and to look so favorably on the toil of His children, that industry has thriven among us, and labor has its reward; and also that He has delivered us from the hands of our enemies, and filled our officers and men in the field with a loyal and intrepid spirit, and given them victory—and that he has poured out upon us (albeit unworthy) other great and manifold blessings.

Beseeching Him to help and govern us in his steadfast fear and love, and to put into our minds good desires, so that by his continual help we may have a right judgment in all things; and especially, praying him to give to Christian Churches grace to hate the thing which is evil, and to utter the teachings of truth and righteousness, declaring openly the whole counsel of God; and most heartily entreating Him to bestow upon our civil rulers wisdom, and earnestness, and counsel, and upon our military leaders zeal and vigor in action, that the fires of rebellion may be quenched—that we, being armed with His defence, may be preserved from all perils, and that hereafter our people, living in peace and quietness, may, from generation to generation, reap the abundant fruits of His mercy, and with joy and thankfulness praise and magnify His holy name.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Commonwealth, the eighty-seventh.

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

By the Governor.
ELI SLIFER, Sec'y of Commonwealth.

WASHINGTON DICTATOR.—Some reference has been made to the dictatorial powers conferred upon General Washington during the War of the Revolution. They are contained and enumerated in a resolve of Congress, dated the 27th of December, 1776, (to be found in Spark's edition of the Writings of Washington, Vol. IV., page 550,) and were limited to the term of six months. With a single exception they relate exclusively to the organization and control and support of the army and confer no civil authority.—The exception alluded to is of a character to deserve attention at this moment. It is the last enumerated power and reads thus: "To arrest and confine persons who refuse to take the Continental currency, or are otherwise disaffected to the American cause; and return to the States, of which they are citizens, their names, and the nature of their offences, together with the witnesses to prove them."

The Damage to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.—The breaking up of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad is one of the sad results of reducing our armies last spring. The cause of the rebel hate in the premises was the fact that the General Pope's army was greatly served in its exigency by the rapid transport of Gen. Cox's Division from Western Virginia. The rebels know the value of railroads in military operations, and hence, while they keep on building them in the South, they do their best to destroy ours in the North.

☞ The National Tax-Law embodying the organic sections; the general and specific provisions; provisions for the appointment and governance of collectors, assessors and their assistants; alphabetical schedule-list of articles taxed, with rates, etc., etc.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store

☞ Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XVIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1862. NO. 24.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

The Fight at Chaplin Hills—the Heroism and Horrors of a Battle-Field.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

HARRODSBURG, Ky., Oct. 11, 1862.—I purpose to relate, as an eye-witness, the modern incidents of this "Dark and Bloody Ground," which I am confident will surpass, both in heroism and horror, those of the old "Indian days" of Harrod and Boone, or of any other stricken field, at this, our battle of "Chaplin Hills," fought on Oct. 8, 1862.

General Buell having completed his preparation of the Federal army, had been pressing General Bragg of the rebel army invading Kentucky, from within ten miles of Louisville, by the different roads leading toward Frankfort, Taylorsville, Bardstown, and Shepherdsville, since the 1st of October, driving in the rear of his army and cannonading on each of the roads, with more or less skirmishing each day, as we marched forward for seventy miles.

Bragg moved his main army from Bardstown to Springfield, and as Buell's troops converged near that place on the 6th, Bragg made a stand to check us east of the town. Heavy cannonading and shelling took place, and the fruits were several slaughtered men and horses, some prisoners and a devastated country—barns and houses, hay-stacks and fences being swept away by the fire enkindled by bursting shells. Bragg was compelled to fall back.

Again that day he made a stand on the precipitous eastern bank of Pleasant Run. Another engagement took place, Bragg being compelled to recede, leaving the same desolating marks—the face of the dried-up country being again swept far and wide as by the besom of destruction He tried to burn the bridge after passing, but was pressed too hard to effect it.

On the morning of the 7th, Bragg's rear guard made a stand and prepared for battle, at an almost impracticable hill for our cavalry and infantry, east of Lick Run. A few field pieces of ours proved the position to be untenable, and Bragg drew off his pieces and men. On the afternoon of the 7th, he made another stand, with his rear on the crescent-shaped hills of Chaplin's branch of Salt river, and planted his artillery, shelling us. Our battery dismounted one of his pieces by our first shot we fired them over the hill. The rebel troops gave it up, (I presume in a mistake) and a *great* mistake it proved to be for them, as it was the central stronghold and very key of the whole position, proven by the obstinacy with which it was fought for the whole of the next day.

Our army had been marching since October 1st, through a country that afforded but little water for man or beast, and that of a very impure quality. There having been no rain for many weeks (I may say months), rivulets and creeks were dried up. I saw not one drop of running water on the road from Louisville to the battle-field, 70 miles, except a little trickling among the loose gravel south of Bloomfield, twenty miles distant. In the lowest places of the beds of streams, were larger or smaller pools of impure water, tasting and smelling of the ordure of the cattle of the country, and our horses and mules that had been ridden in to drink the filthy compound frantic to get that as they would be in the deserts of Arabia. Where the shallow pools were rocky, the soldiers were fain to fill their canteens far in the night after the cavalry horses had done stirring it. Where there was a gravel bottom, the poor fellows made a natural filter by scraping holes with their hands near the edge of the water, and you would see a long, dark line waiting patiently through the long hours of the night for it to trickle in, and, filling their canteens, carry it two and three miles to camp. I paid one poor soldier a quarter of a dollar for a drink of his cow ordure and water, and felt that he had done me an inestimable favor. The rebel army had drained all the wells on their march, and we could only get the slow tricklings into them; as we marched along crowds of our men were waiting around them all the day and night. Not one Federal soldier uttering a complaint that I heard, or was there a single quarrel for that which was so precious to cool the tip of the tongue. It will be understood that on this march of two great armies over the same road, the horrors of thirst were aggravated by the condition of it. Each column of troops could be traced many miles away, by the clouds rising from their march at least half a mile high in the air. The dust was insep deep to the infantry. You could not see the semblance of a man on the march in the road, but it all flitted by like a great phantasmagoria or a horrid nightmare dream, day and night, continuously in one stream of cavalry, artillery and infantry, with a score of miles of ammunition and baggage wagons. Our front moved in day and encamped as far as the eye could see the fires on the hill sides and in the valleys at night; the rear moved on at night to encamp in the day. Men and horses were choked and strangled, and dust! dust!! dust!!! and no relief of rain or water to check the suffering.

It is over now, but I have a recollection of it that will last me to my grave. The enemy knew they had us in the "dry valley," and were determined to keep us there at any expense of blood and men. They boasted at Harrodsburg on the 7th and on the day of the fight, that water was fifteen miles in our rear, and that thirst would be our destruction; that they had the springs in front and would hold them. They proved to be not pertinacious enough to make good their boast.

At 2 A. M. on the 8th the rebel army forced back on our cavalry pickets on the central crescent-shaped hill; the cavalry sending for reinforcements, two regiments of infantry and a battery of artillery were sent to make the positions good during the night. Rifle firing continued until day dawn, when "flashed forth the red artillery" on the enemy advancing to re-take the position he *should* have kept the evening before. Battery was opposed to battery as they threw themselves back on the roads from Perryville to flank us toward Lebanon on our right and toward Bloomfield on our left, and crush out our advance before the centre or rear could come up, until the line of battle was extended one mile on our right, and four miles on our left, in shape like a gigantic reaping-hook.

Their artillery was of the best construction, and was handled in the most admirable manner, as witness the murderous precision of their fire; smoothbores, rifled guns, and the unerring and far-shooting "Parrott," of all calibres, from sixty to thirty-pounders, raining on our heads and around us storms of shot and shell, shrapnell, grape, canister, and every conceivable projectile invented by man to slay his fellow-man. The earth now is literally covered with iron and lead for miles upon miles that was thundered forth by both armies from before day-dawn until the second hour of the moonlight. The roar of artillery was incessant from centre to right and from centre to left, except a partial lull in the afternoon, when the enemy was marshaling his forces for his last desperate and fearful attack on our left. Then as he extended his lines, ours were extended; as he opened a battery we galloped one up in opposition, until the fire appeared to be intermittable, when the artillery was all unmasked.

Our infantry regiments that were formed for the support of our artillery, were attacked by the rebels with the most desperate valor; charge after charge was made all day on our centre, but it was of no avail. The cheers of our men could be heard above the roar of battle a mile, as they repulsed him, and charging in turn drove him back. The roar of the cannon, the death-like shriek of the elongated shell, the whiz of the round shot, and the rush and rush of the many varieties of death-dealing rifle balls, the rattle of the musketry, with the boom of the cannon and the sharp-crack, ping, shriek, king explosion of the shell, making the air hideous with noises, were enough to make the strongest man stand aghast and to realize that the dread king of terrors was himself directing the storm. And, horror of horrors, men who had sucked at the same breast took deadly aim at each other in this State of Kentucky in this civil war. Surely God's peculiar curses will be rained down on those who inaugurated this fratricidal strife for nothing but lust of political power or an abstract idea.

We held our ground firmly all day and night on our centre. On our right our tide of battle prevailed, and the enemy were swept back past Perryville, and we captured there a large number of prisoners and ammunition wagons, which were sent to our rear during the night. On our left were his most determined attacks in the endeavor to force us south, cut off our supply trains from Louisville, and force us into a country more desolate than the one we held. His attacks there were fearful; his men, with reserves, marched from their coverts of wood in solid lines up to our regiments, posted in line of battle, with his artillery playing on them from his cross batteries on the distant hill-tops under cover of the woods. Our batteries had to be placed on open heights, as he had chosen his position of battle on his retreat, and our artillery and infantry were both exposed and in full view. His skirmishing infantry took every advantage of tree and stump, stonewall and fence, as he came on, and some of our regiments were decimated before the charge and shock of arms took place. He was repulsed and driven back, but came up again and again to the charge in the most gallant and determined manner, and at last, at a fearful cost of life to himself, captured and hauled off to one of his hospitals, one of our batteries, and silenced two others that he was unable to move; the horses being all slain. His army was so horribly cut up that he was compelled to retreat before day-dawn on the 9th, and left our battery at his hospital with the wheels chopped up.

A great part of the men of both armies who fought this battle were those of Shiloh, who were used to scenes of blood and carnage, and unwilling to retreat on either side, which accounts for this deadly struggle—they say that Shiloh was but the introduction to this consummation of battle.

The bravery and the heroism were unparalleled. Of hundreds of such instances, I give a few. One Illinois regiment of Federal troops stood on the crest of a hill until all the field officers had fallen, and there was no one to command, their ammunition was all expended, and that they died like Romans, on their post, is proven by the fact that the next morning after sunrise I counted forty-four of them lying, shot dead in the forehead or through the heart, in their exact straight line of battle, with their arms at their sides. There were one hundred and fifty more arms lying in the same straight line, proving that number had been too severely wounded to carry their arms to the rear when ordered back. There were fifty more lying dead in the same field with their arms beside them, shot before they gained the cover of the next hill, and the enemy checked by the reserve regiment. One regiment of Federal troops from Michigan stood in line of battle awaiting the storm; at the first close volley their standard was shot away, and the flag torn to shreds; the soldiers beside the standard bearer, caught and flung up in the air the tattered remnants of the stars and stripes until there was a heap of sixteen men shot on the spot. When the broken remnant of the regiment fell back, they carried all the tattered fragments of the old symbol as carefully as a mother bears her child.

The standard of the 79th Pennsylvania Infantry was shot down *six times, and as often reared aloft*, and when forced from the field, the Colonel carried it off.

The 9th Pennsylvania Regiment of cavalry sent out three times in solid column to draw the fire of the different batteries of the enemy that were concealed—was rained upon by cross batteries with every conceivable artillery missile. With no orders to move, and unable to return the long range fire, they sat on their horses like statues, excepting those who were struck, and went to the rear. When ordered off the field each time, they went off at a slow parade walk, disdaining to strike a trot, after receiving fire for two hours.

One Federal regiment, the Sixteenth Michigan, and a Georgia rebel regiment, met in line of battle in open field; they deliberately planted their standards at 40 yards distance from each other, and stood and loaded, aimed and fired; both flags were shot down—the Georgia regiment almost totally destroyed, and their banner captured.

In front of the destroyed Illinois regiment was a worm fence, from which the rebel soldiers took such deadly aim; in nearly every fence corner lay a dead or wounded rebel soldier; the fence was fired by the bursting shells, and in the morning a fearful sight met our eyes—in the ashes of the fence lay a scorched and blackened mass of humanity, a roasted man, and to all appearances, from their struggles, many of them only wounded when the fire caught them. The death of our poor men, even with all the agonies of thirst on them, in the scorching sunshine and the dust and the chilling of the long, cold October night, was merciful compared with the tortures these men met in the slow but sure approach of the flames creeping along the fence to the spot where they lay writhing. A flock of sheep were in the field; the carcasses of the dead ones lay scattered about, and the wounded ones crept into the same fence corners with the men, and man and beast were roasted and charred together.

The terrible inhumanity of the commanders of this rebel army is proven by the fact that on the left they had driven us back on our second line of battle. They had possession of that part of the field, and held it until they retreated at day dawn. During that time their dead and living were literally roasted (it is the actual, horrible fact.) Our dead, and many of our wounded, lay there stripped by them of all their coats, hats, and shoes, and some of them of pants, and in the morning they raised their heads with ghastly chattering jaws, unable to speak, and fell back senseless. There was many a wounded man who was stripped who had the life frozen out of him on that bleak hillside on the cold October night when it required blankets or a fire, to keep a sound, well-clothed man comfortable.

The enemy carried, through the day and night, his thousands upon thousands of wounded to his rear, crowding and crushing them into Perryville to overflowing, and into every farm house, shed, and stable within three miles of his line of battle. Gardens and orchards were strewn with them. As usual, the fierce cannonading brought on a rain; the evening of the 9th was cold and chilly—piercing to the very bone. I went to one of their hospitals on the morning of the 10th. The house, sheds, yard, and garden were crowded to overflowing with crushed and wounded Tennesseans and Georgians strewn around on the cold wet straw and earth, with a poor tattered blanket for covering to keep off the peltings of the pitiless storm through that bitter night. Poor human nature could not withstand the chilling air that pressed the vitality out of them, and in the morning I saw two long rows of white corpses awaiting the soldier's hasty burial, and I was confident, as with chattering teeth the poor survivors begged to have their blankets dried at the fire, that the cold night air had slain as many as our bullets had done.

The miserably weak rebel hospital force left to cope with the awful work before them were totally unable to attend to their wants at *any* of their hospitals, but death was fast making their work less. The amputated legs and arms were lying piled up like cord wood.

The Federal dead were all buried by their comrades on the 9th and 10th. On the morning of the 10th I estimated *three thousand* dead rebel soldiers lying on the right, centre, and left, in an extent of six miles of the line of battle, their commanders marching off leaving them unburied—never even sending in a flag of truce asking us to give them sepulchre. They were then lying mangled and torn, festering and putrifying, and the hogs devouring them! It is the actual, horrible fact!

The citizens of Perryville then began to bury them to prevent a pestilence, but there are hundreds of them lying where they crawled to die, between the logs and in the ravines and bushes and ledges of rocks, that will never be found until the last trump will sound, when, if their conscience does not smite them before, these gaunt skeletons will rise up in judgment before these unchristian and inhuman men—the chiefs and leaders of this bloody rebellion, who turned their backs on their suffering and unburied men, and held high church at Harrodsburg next day, where, with backs well clothed and stomachs well filled, were congregated Bragg and Smith, Hardee and Cheatham, Buckner, Marshall, and Morgan, and last, but not least, on this list of names, Leonidas Polk, late Bishop, not even asking for their dead "a little earth for charity."

The righteous Lord is long suffering, but for all these things these men will be called to judgment, leading these poor, misguided men to whiten this land with their bones and distributing whisky to them without stint on the morning of the battle. Truly this land is made a darker and a bloodier land than the inhuman Indian made it in days of yore.

Were these poor men dogs even, they should have been better cared for by their leaders and not have been left to the mercy of the elements, and the dead to be eaten up by the hogs roaming the woods. If this is the Southern chivalric idea of treating your fellow-man who has served you faithfully to the death, God save me from chivalric honors. I fear they would press me to perdition. Can it be wondered that on the stacks of arms they had piled up to be burned near their hospital we should find paper inscriptions of "home or hell," portending a mutiny in plain terms. That their comdown—the Georgia regiment almost totally destroyed, and their banner captured.

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A Graphic Picture of a Southern Empire.

The *London Daily News* draws this picture of the character of the South and the probable consequences which would follow its achievement of "independence:"

"As far as England is concerned, we may judge from the past. Many people say, in excuse for their state of mind about the war, that they detest the Americans. Very well; and what does this mean? It means an association of ideas made up of troubles about search of slaves at sea, and brag about the Monroe doctrine, and threats of Canada, and slanders about our cruisers in the Gulf, and outrage on San Juan, and the bullying of the General Harneys, and the sharp practice of cabinets at Washington, and aggressions upon our seamen in port, and universal rudeness to our representatives in the States, and to our Government through American representatives in England.

"All this, with impressions of filibustering, threats about Cuba, an unrepressed clandestine slave trade, lynch law, marauding in Kansas, brag about liberty, together with tar and feathers, cow hiding slave markets, human stock breeding, and all the rest of it—these impressions combine to make up the sentiment expressed by the avowal, "I detest the Americans." But for every element of this impression confederate society is answerable. It was the South resigning at Washington, the South importing negroes, the South sending Walker and Lopez into the territory of an ally to stir up insurrection, the South sending Gen. Harney to San Juan, the South getting up the Monroe doctrine, the South lynching clergymen, and burning alive travelers suspected of disapproving slavery—the South as universal aggressor, bully, braggart, traitor, mischief maker and thorough bore—that society was getting to detest more and more every year. What follows, if the same South, inflated with pride and revenge, could actually recover her dominion?

"The Dred Scott decision would be actively enforced, and the whole territory of the Union made slave soil—The popular vote would be overruled, or practically precluded, as hitherto in the South; and rights of education, of free speech, and a free press would be extinguished. Labor being discredited by the extension of slavery, the pauperism and degradation of the free workers of the North would corrupt society to its core. The concubinage of the South would spread beyond the present dividing line, and the morals of the whole nation would be in danger of becoming like those of the slave States, which are grosser than can be conceived of in any other part of Christendom. Every other nation would be perpetually on the verge of war, or engaged in it, because the slave power cannot abstain from aggression, nor maintain its position by the arts of peace.

"We should see a retrograde period arrive more disastrous to civilization than the advent of the first Napoleon. We should see a buccaneering nation turning the progress of political liberty into a mockery; destroying the freedom of the seas, and the security of territory, and the prosperity of labor. We should see the natural laws of industry and trade tampered with, civilization turned back, a canting paganism set up in the name of Christianity, and the Old World, infested with the piracies of the New, in every department of politics, of business, of territorial possession, and of intellectual and moral intercourse. If the Confederates could prevail and reinstate the spirit and policy of the South at Washington, it would be the greatest calamity that has befallen the world for centuries. But it will not be.—The American people will not permit it; and the rest of the world, once aware of the danger, will not endure it."

How the Late Elections are Viewed in the Army.

A letter from General Milroy's command to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, says:

The feeling manifested by the best men in the army here, in reference to the late elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, is very strong, and of a character which might readily be inferred from their opinion of the proclamation. Their freely expressed detestation of such men as Vallandigham, Vorhees, Cox, and the "lesser lights" of that school—of such papers as the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, Columbus *Crisis*, Pittsburg *Post* and Wheeling *Press*—is such as to cause a thrill of joy in the heart of every patriot, whose love of country is greater than his party prejudice. However the people may be deceived and misled by the machinations of such men, striving under the sacred name of Democracy, to carry out the programme of that midnight conclave of traitorous cowards—the Knights of the Golden Circle—the army, at least, will prove true to the Constitution and the Union it is sworn to support; and after the war against *armed* rebels is done, will turn its attention to plotting, canting hypocrits, who are endeavoring to put a "fire in their rear" at home. Western Virginians express the most profound astonishment that such men are permitted to prate their rampant treason in Ohio. Here it would not be allowed for a moment; and the man who would dare to call this an "Abolition war" in the presence of Virginia soldiers, would do so at the peril of his life.

The conviction is very general that in the late election the rebels have received great encouragement by the evidences they *seem* to give of a "divided North." It is believed, also, to a very considerable extent, that the Northern Democratic leaders are in secret league with the heads of the Southern Confederacy; and that, in the event of a successful campaign, which will destroy all hopes of "independence" on the part of the South, peace will be offered by the rebels on something like the "Crittenden Compromise" basis; and then, by the aid of their Northern sympathizers and co-workers, Davis, Toombs, Wigfall, and the remainder of such "Southern Democrats," will be returned to their old places of "honor and profit" in the General Government, *that is* if, in view of the "horrors of war," the dread of "high taxes," and the most persistent howls about "niggers," the people of the North can be brought to set the seal upon their own eternal shame and degradation. The false pretences of peculiar love for the "Constitution as it is," by these Northern traitors, who were always ready to change it at the behests of the secession leaders, is thoroughly understood, and properly appreciated in the army.

Surrender of Harper's Ferry.

Report of the Investigating Committee.

The Commission, consisting of Maj. Gen. D. Hunter, U. S. A., of Vols., Pres.; Major General George Cadwalader, U. S. A., of Vols.; Brig. General C. C. Augur, U. S. A. of Vols.; Major Donn Piatt, A. A. General of Vols.; Captain F. Ball, A. D. C. of Vols.; Col. G. Holt, Judge Advocate General, called by the Government to investigate the conduct of certain officers connected with, and the circumstances attending the abandonment of Maryland Heights and the surrender of Harper's Ferry, have the honor to report the following:

On the 3d of September General White entered Harper's Ferry with his force from Winchester. The next day he was ordered to Martinsburg to take command of the forces there:—On the 12th of September he again returned to Harper's Ferry, where he remained until the surrender without assuming the command.

On the 7th of September General McClellan, the most of his forces having preceded him, left Washington under orders issued some days previously, to drive the enemy from Maryland. That night he established his headquarters at Rockville, from which place on the 11th of September, he telegraphed to General Halleck to have Colonel Miles ordered to join him at once.

On the 5th of September, Colonel Thomas H. Ford, Thirty-Second Ohio, took command of the forces on Maryland Heights. Forces were placed at Solomon's Gap and at Sandy Hook.—Those at Sandy Hook, under Colonel Maulsby, retired by Col. Miles' order to the eastern slope of Maryland Heights two or three days previous to their evacuation by Colonel Ford. On the 11th of September the force at Solomon's Gap was driven in by the enemy. Colonel Ford called upon Col. Miles for reinforcements. The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth New York and the Thirty-Ninth New York (Garibaldi Guards,) were sent him on Friday, the 12th of September, and on the morning of the 13th he was further reinforced by the One Hundred and Fifteenth New York and a portion of a Maryland regiment under Lieutenant Colonel Downey.

Col. Ford made requisition for axes and spades, to enable him to construct defences on the Heights, but obtained none, with the exception of ten axes belonging to some Maryland troops, hiring all that could be obtained, a slight breastwork of trees was constructed on the 12th near the crest of the Heights, and a slashing of timber made for a short distance in front of the breastwork.

The forces under Col. Ford were stationed at various points on the Maryland Heights, the principal force being on the crest of the hill near the breastwork and look out. Skirmishing commenced on Friday the 12th, on the crest of the hill.

Early on the morning of the 13th, the enemy made an attack on the crest of the hill, and after some time, the troops retired in some confusion to the breastwork, where they were rallied. About 9 o'clock, a second attack was made, which the troops behind the breastwork resisted for a short time, and until Col. Sherrill, of the One hundred and twenty-sixth N. Y. regiment, was wounded, and carried off the field, when the entire One hundred and *twenty-sixth regiment, as some witnesses* testify, all but two companies, Major Hewitt states, broke and fled in utter confusion. Men and most of the officers all fled together, no effort being made to rally the regiment, except by Colonel Ford, Lieut. Barras, Acting Adjutant, and some officers of other regiments, directed by Colonel Miles, then on the Heights.

Soon after, the remaining forces at the breastwork, fell back, under a supposed order from Major Hewitt, who himself says that he gave no such order; merely sent instructions to the Captains of his own regiment that, if they were compelled to retire to do so in good order. Orders were given by Colonel Ford for the troops to return to their position. They advanced some distance up the Heights, but did not regain the breastworks.

That evening Colonel Miles was on Maryland Heights for some hours, consulting with Col. Ford. He left between 11 and 12 o'clock, without directly ordering Colonel Ford to evacuate the Heights, but instructing him, in case he was compelled to do so, to spike his guns, and throw the heavy siege guns down the mountain.

About 2 o'clock, perhaps a little later, by the order of Colonel Ford, the Heights were abandoned, the guns being spiked according to instructions.

On Saturday, Col. D'Utassy sent over to the Maryland Heights four companies under Major Wood, who brought off, without opposition, four brass 12-pounders, two of which were imperfectly spiked, and a wagon load of ammunition.

General White, on his return to Harper's Ferry on the 12th of September, suggested to Colonel Miles the propriety of contracting his lines on Bolivar Heights so as to make a better defence, but Col. Miles adhered to his original line of defence, stating that he was determined to make his stand on Bolivar Heights. General White also urged the importance of holding Maryland Heights, even should it require taking the entire force over there from Harper's Ferry. Col. Miles, under his orders to hold Harper's Ferry to the last extremity, while admitting the importance of Maryland Heights, seemed to regard them as applying to the town of Harper's Ferry, and held that to leave Harper's Ferry even to go on Maryland Heights, would be disobeying his instructions.

General McClellan established his headquarters at Frederick City, on the 13th of September. On the night of the 13th, after the evacuation of Maryland Heights, Col. Miles directed Captain (now Major) Russell, of the Maryland cavalry, to take with him a few men and endeavor to get through the enemy's lines and reach some of our forces—General McClellan, if possible—and to report the condition of Harper's Ferry, that it could not hold out more than forty-eight hours unless reinforced, and to urge the sending of reinforcements. Captain Russell reached General McClellan's headquarters at Frederick, at 9, A. M., on Sunday, the 14th of September, and reported as directed by Colonel Miles. Immediately upon his arrival, General McClellan sent off a messenger, as Capt. Russell understood, to General Franklin.

At 10 A. M., Captain Russell left for General Franklin's command, with a communication to General Franklin from General McClellan. He reached General Franklin about 8 o'clock that afternoon, and found him engaged with the enemy at Crampton's Gap.—The enemy were driven from the Gap, and the next morning, the 15th, Gen.

Franklin passed through the Gap, advancing about a mile, and finding the enemy drawn up in line of battle in his front, drew his own forces up in line of battle. While thus situated, the cannonading in the direction of Harper's Ferry, which had been heard very distinctly all the morning—Harper's Ferry being about seven miles distant—suddenly ceased, whereupon General Franklin sent word to Genl. McClellan of the probable surrender of Harper's Ferry by Col. Miles, and did not deem it necessary to proceed further in that direction.

The battle of South Mountain was fought on Sunday, the 14th.

On the same day, Sunday, during the afternoon, the enemy at Harper's Ferry attacked the extreme left of the line on Bolivar Heights, but after some time were repulsed by the troops under command of General White.

Sunday night the cavalry at Harper's Ferry made their escape under Colonel Davis, of the 12th Illinois cavalry, by permission of Col. Miles, and reached Greencastle, Penna., the next morning, capturing an ammunition train belonging to General Longstreet, consisting of some 50 or 60 wagons.—The Commission regard this escape of cavalry, &c.

Several of the infantry officers desired permission to cut their way out, at the same time the cavalry made their escape, but Colonel Miles refused upon the ground that he had never been ordered to hold Harper's Ferry to the last extremity.

On the morning of the 15th, the enemy opened their batteries from several points—seven to nine as estimated by different witnesses—directing their attack principally upon our batteries on the left of Bolivar Heights. The attack commenced at day-break. About 7 o'clock, Colonel Miles represented to General White that it would be necessary to surrender.

General White suggested that the brigade commanders be called together, which was done. Colonel Miles stated that the ammunition for the batteries was exhausted, and he had about made up his mind to surrender. That was agreed to by all present, and General White was sent by Col. Miles to arrange terms. The white flag was raised by order of Col. Miles, but the enemy did not cease fire for some half or three-quarters of an hour after.—Colonel Miles was mortally wounded after the white flag was raised. The surrender was agreed upon about 8 a.m., on Monday, the 15th of September.

The following was the testimony respectively of the officers commanding batteries: At the time of the surrender, Captain Van Schlen had some ammunition, could not tell what amount, but mostly shrapnel; had lost about 100 rounds on Saturday, the 13th, by the explosion of a limber caused by one of the enemy's shells. Capt. Rigby had expended, during the siege of Harper's Ferry, about 600 rounds with the exception of canister; had nothing but canister left. Captain Potts had expended about 1,000 rounds; with the exception of canister, had nothing but canister left. Capt. Graham had but two guns of his battery under his immediate command on the morning of the surrender; had probably 100 rounds of all kinds, but no long-time fuses. Captain Phillips had expended all his ammunition, except some forty rounds of canister and some long range shell too large for his guns. Captain McGrath's battery had been spiked and left on Maryland Heights on Saturday.

It appears that during the siege and shortly previous, Col. Miles paroled several Confederate prisoners, permitting them to pass through our lines.—During the week previous to the evacuation of Maryland Heights, a Lieutenant Rouse of the 12th Virginia cavalry, who had been engaged in a raid upon Harper's Ferry to Winchester a short time before, was captured and brought into Harper's Ferry. He escaped while on the way to the hospital to have his wounds dressed, but was retaken. He was paroled, but returned in command of some rebel cavalry on the morning of the surrender.

The attention of General A. P. Hill was called to the fact that Lieutenant Rouse was a paroled prisoner, but no attention was paid to it. Lieutenant Rouse, himself, on being spoken to about it, laughed at the idea of observing his parole. On Saturday, the day of the attack upon and evacuation of Maryland Heights, Colonel Miles directed that sixteen Confederate prisoners be permitted to pass through our lines to rejoin the rebel army at Winchester. Other cases are testified to, but those are the most important.

Of the subordinate officers referred to in this case, the commission finds, with the exception of Colonel Thomas H. Ford, nothing in their conduct that calls for censure. Genl. Julius White meets its approbation. He appears, from the evidence, to have acted with decided capability and courage.

In this connection the commission calls attention to the disgraceful behavior of the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth New York regiment of Infantry, and recommends that Major Baird should, for his bad conduct as shown by this evidence, be dismissed the service. Some of the officers, after the wounding of the gallant Colonel, such as Lieut. Barras, and others not known to the commission, behaved with gallantry and should be commended.

In the case of Colonel Ford, charged with improper conduct in abandoning the Maryland Heights, the commission, after careful hearing of the evidence produced by the Government and that relied on by the defence, and a due consideration of the arguments offered by counsel, find:

That on the 5th of September, Col. Ford was placed in command of Maryland Heights by Colonel Miles. That Colonel Ford, finding the position unprepared by fortifications, earnestly urged Col. Miles to furnish him means by which the Heights could be made tenable for the small force under his commandshould a heavy one be brought against him. That these reasonable demands were, for some cause unknown to the Commission, not responded to by the officer in command of Harper's Ferry. That subsequently when the enemy appeared in heavy force, Col. Ford frequently and earnestly called upon Colonel Miles for more troops, representing that he could not hold the Heights unless reinforced. That these demands were feebly or not at all complied with. That as late as the morning of the 13th, Col. Ford sent two written demands to Col. Miles for reinforcements, and saying that with the troops then under his command he could not hold the Heights, and unless relieved or otherwise ordered, he would have to abandon them. That as late as 11 o'clock, a. m., on the 13th, a few hours previous to the abandonment of this position, Col. Miles said to Colonel Ford that he (Colonel Ford) could not have another man, and must do the best he could, and if unable to defend the place, he must spike the guns, throw them down the hill, and withdraw to Harper's Ferry in good order.

The Court is then satisfied that Col. Ford was given a discretionary power to abandon the Heights as his better judgment might dictate; and it is believed from the evidence, circumstantial and direct, that the result did not, to any great extent, surprise or in any way displease the officer in command at Harper's Ferry.

But this conclusion, so much relied upon by the defence, forces the commission to a consideration of the fact—did Col. Ford, under the discretionary power thus invested in him, make a proper defence of the Heights, and hold them, as he should have done, until driven off by the enemy?

The evidence shows conclusively that the force upon the Heights was not well managed; that the points most pressed were weakly defended as to numbers, and, after the wounding of the Colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment, New York Infantry, it was left without a competent officer in command, Colonel Ford not himself appearing, nor designating any one who might have restored order and encouraged the men; that the abandonment of the Heights was premature, is clearly proved.—Our forces were not driven from the hill, as full time was given to spike the guns and throw the heavier ones down the cliff, and retreat in good order to Harper's Ferry. The next day a force returning to the Heights, found them unoccupied, and brought away unmolested four abandoned guns and a quantity of ammunition.

In so grave a case as this, with such disgraceful consequences, the court cannot permit an officer to shield himself behind the fact that he did as well as he could, if in so doing he exhibits a lack of military capacity. It is clear to the Commission that Col. Ford should not have been placed in command of Maryland Heights; that he conducted the defence without ability, and abandoned his position without sufficient cause; and has, shown throughout such a lack of military capacity as to disqualify him in the opinion of the Commission, for a command in the service.

The Commission has approached a consideration of this officer's conduct in connection with the surrender of Harper's Ferry with extreme reluctance. An officer who cannot appear before an earthly tribunal to answer or explain charges gravely affecting his character, who has met his death at the hands of the enemy, even upon the spot he disgracefully surrendered, is entitled to the tenderest care and most careful investigation. This the Commission has accorded Col. Miles, and in giving a decision, only repeats what runs through our 900 pages of testimony, strangely unanimously, on the fact that Col. Miles' incapacity, amounting almost to imbecility, led to the shameful surrender of this important post.

Early on the 15th of August he disobeys the orders of Major Gen. Wool to fortify Maryland Heights. When it is surrounded and attacked by the enemy, its naturally strong positions are unimproved, and from this criminal neglect, to use the mildest term, the large force of the enemy is almost upon an equality with the small force under his command.

He seems to have understood and admitted to his officers, that Maryland Heights is the key to the position, and yet he places Col. Ford in command, with a feeble force—makes no effort to strengthen them by fortifications, although between the 5th and the 14th of September there was ample time to do so—and to Col. Ford's repeated demands for means to intrench, and additional reinforcements, he makes either an inadequate return, or no response at all. He gives Col. Ford a discretionary power as to when he shall abandon the Heights—the fact of abandonment having, it seems, been concluded on in his own mind. For, when this unhappy event really occurs, his only exclamation was to the effect that he feared Col. Ford had given up too soon—although he must have known that the abandonment of Maryland Heights was the surrender of Harper's Ferry. This leaving the key of the position to the keeping of Col. Ford, with discretionary power, after the arrival of that capable and courageous officer who had waived his rank to serve wherever ordered, is one of the more striking facts illustrating the incapacity of Col. Miles.

Immediately previous to and pending the siege of Harper's Ferry, he paroles rebel prisoners and permits, indeed sends them to the enemy's headquarters. This, too, when he should have known that the lack of ammunition, the bad conduct of some of our troops, the entire absence of fortifications, and the abandonment of Maryland Heights, were important facts they could, and undoubtedly did, communicate to the enemy. Sixteen of these prisoners were paroled on the 13th, and a pass given them in the hand writing of Colonel Miles, while a rebel officer by the name of Rouse, after an escape, is retaken, and subsequently has a private interview with Colonel Miles, is paroled, and after the surrender, appears at the head of his men among the first to enter Harper's Ferry.

It is not necessary to accumulate evidence from the mass that throughout scarcely affords one fact in contradiction to what each one establishes, that Colonel Miles was incapable of conducting a defence so important as was this of Harper's Ferry. The commission would not have dwelt upon this painful subject were it not for the fact that the officer who placed this incapable in command, should share the responsibility, and in the opinion of the Commission, Major General Wool is guilty to this extent of a grave disaster, and should be censured for his conduct.

The Commission has remarked freely on Colonel Miles, an old officer who has been killed in the service of his country, and it cannot, from any motives of delicacy, refrain from censuring those in high command, when it thinks such censure deserved. The General-in-Chief has testified that Gen. McClellan, after having received orders to repel the enemy invading the State of Maryland, marched only six miles per day, on an average, when pursuing this invading enemy. The General-in-Chief also testifies, that in his opinion General McClellan could and should have relieved and protected Harper's Ferry, and in this opinion the Commission fully concur.

The evidence thus introduced confirms the Commission in the opinion that Harper's Ferry, as well as Maryland Heights, was prematurely surrendered. The garrison should have been satisfied that relief, however long delayed, would come at last, and that a thousand men killed in Harper's Ferry would have made a small loss had the post been saved, and probably saved two thousand at Antietam.—How important was this defence we can now appreciate.

Of the 97,000 men composing at that time the whole of Lee's army, more than one-third were attacking Harper's Ferry. And of this, the main body was in Virginia. By reference to the evidence, it will be seen that at the very moment Col. Ford abandoned Maryland Heights, his little army was in reality relieved by General Franklin and Sumner's corps, at Crampton's Gap, within seven miles of his position; and that after the surrender of Harper's Ferry, no time was given to parole prisoners, before 20,000 troops were hurried from Virginia, and the entire force went off on the double quick to relieve Lee, who was being attacked at Antietam. Had the garrison been slower to surrender, or the Army of the Potomac swifter to march, the enemy would have been forced to raise the siege, or would have been taken in detail, with the Potomac dividing his forces.

Archbishop Hughes Fears a Foreign War.

Under date of November 1st, Archbishop Hughes has written a letter to Secretary Seward. He reiterates the stern views he has always held of the necessities of the times, and in the course of his letter speaks with a warning voice of the dangers of foreign intervention, cautioning the Government to be prepared for startling emergencies. He says:

It is just one year and eight days since it was desired, by a telegraphic communication, that I should visit the city of Washington on public business. I obeyed the summons. I spoke my mind freely. It was thought that, in the perils of the nation, at that time, I could be useful in promoting the interests of the commonwealth and of humanity if I would consent to go to Europe and exercise whatever little influence I might possess in preventing France and England from intermeddling in our sad quarrel.

It has, no doubt, escaped your memory that during the fourteen or fifteen hours which I spent in Washington, *I declined the acceptance of what would be to myself a very great honor*; and not absolutely refuse before deciding, but I wished to consult one or two persons very near and dear to me in New York. Finally, and at the very last hour, there was a word uttered to me, not by any special member of the Cabinet to which you belong, but by the authority which it possesses, to the effect that my acting as had been suggested, was a personal request, and would be considered as a personal favor. In three minutes I decided that, without consulting anybody, I should embark as a volunteer to accomplish what might be possible on the other side of the Atlantic in favor of the country to which I belong.

What occurred on the other side I think it would be, at present, improper for me to make public. I am not certain that any word, or act, or influence of mine has had the slightest effect in preventing either England or France from plunging into the unhappy divisions that have threatened the Union of these once prosperous States. On the other hand, I may say that no day—no hour even—was spent in Europe in which I did not, according to opportunity, labor for peace between Europe and America. So far that peace has not been disturbed. *But let America be prepared. There is no love for the United States on the other side of the water.* Generally speaking, *on the other side of the Atlantic the United States are ignored, if not despised*; treated in conversation in the same contemptuous language as we might employ towards the inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands, or Washington Territory, or Vancouver's Island, or the settlement of the Red River, or of the Hudson's Bay territory.

This may be considered very unpolished, almost unchristian language proceeding from the pen of a Catholic archbishop. But, my dear Governor, it is unquestionably true, and I am sorry that it is so. If you, in Washington, are not able to defend yourselves in case of need, I do not see where, or from what source, you can expect friendship or protection. Since my return I made a kind of familiar address to my people, but not for them exclusively, in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Some have called it not a sermon, but a discourse, and even a war blast, in favor of blood-spilling. Nothing of that kind could be warranted by a knowledge of my natural temperament or of my ecclesiastical training. From the slight correspondence between us, you can bear me witness that I pleaded in every direction for the preservation of peace, so long as the slightest hope of its preservation remained.—When all hope of this kind had passed away *I was for a vigorous prosecution of our melancholy war, so that one side or the other should find itself in the ascendancy.*

The Bishop closes his letter by urging a vigorous prosecution of the war, considering the most humane battle to be that which ends the strife.

☞ The National Tax-Law embodying the organic sections; the general and specific provisions; provisions for the appointment and governance of collectors, assessors and their assistants; alphabetical schedule-list of articles taxed, with rates, etc., etc.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Nov. 19, 1862.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

No Important War News.

Up to this (Tuesday) morning, there has not been any important news received from the Army of the Potpmac. The army has been re-organized—four columns are to advance under Sumner, Hooker, Franklin and Sigel. Large Rebel forces are in front of our army.

The Next Democratic Candidate for Governor.

The Democratic voters of Huntingdon county will no doubt be surprised to learn that they are already relieved of the trouble of assisting in making a choice of candidate for Governor. The *Monitor* faction are now the Democratic party. To dispute their *right to control* the party of the county would be certain annihilation of the refractory members. They have been successful to some extent in reading out of the party some of its best material—and their next movement is to deprive the masses of the party of a choice of men to fill our highest and most important offices.

A Democratic candidate for Governor will be nominated next summer, to be voted for in the fall. Who has been named for that honor? The party has not yet urged the claims of any individual. There will be several prominent Democrats named and when named, every Democratic voter in the county should have a choice, and an opportunity, to give force to his preference by the election of delegates to a County Convention to select a Representative and Senatorial Delegate to attend a State Convention to put in nomination the choice of the Democrats of the county, as might be declared by the action of the delegates in Convention. But the *Monitor* speculators have spoken. They have declared by their action in the County Committee which assembled at the public house of John S. Miller in this place last week, that the Democratic voters of the county shall have no voice in the choice of a candidate for Governor. The Committee, controlled by two or three men whose purpose is to sell the Democracy to the highest bidder, *appointed* the Delegates the party has a right to elect in a Convention called for the purpose. Never since we have been in the county has such a high-handed measure been attempted by any set of leaders. And why select the delegates at this early day? Why select them before January Court, at which time the party could have held a Convention and saved the Committee the responsibility of misrepresenting the party by the selection of two men as Delegates who possibly could not have been chosen by a Convention of regularly elected delegates. The appointment of John S. Miller as Representative Delegate, and R. Bruce Petrikin as Senatorial Delegate, has opened the door to the lowest political huckstering. Will the Democracy of the county submit to such a high-handed attempt to deprive them of the right to name their choice for Governor? Or will they be freemen, and demand that a County Convention be held in January to elect the two delegates.—If the County Committee refuses to call the Convention, the party should rise up and issue a call, hold the Convention, *elect* the Delegates and send them to Harrisburg, and the State Convention will not dare to reject them.

Our columns shall be open to all Democrats who are not willing that their rights shall be crushed out by a few huckstering politicians, who would stoop to any means to secure position and power.

Will the *Monitor* dare defend the action of the County Committee?

THE *Journal* editors deny that they were influenced by money to favor the repeal of the tonnage tax—and they deny having received $350 as a consideration for supporting Steel Blair for Congress. We made the charges for the purpose of ascertaining whether it was possible the editors would dare deny them in the face of the evidence in town to prove them. They have dared to face the music, and we leave them with their friends to "sweat it out."

COME.—The time for making sourcrout has come and many of our citizens are laying in a good stock. We shall next hear the familiar squeal of the "porker," from the effect of the butcher's knife, reverberating among the hills.

THE editor of the Huntingdon *Globe*, by opposing the Democratic ticket, came very near making a strong Abolition county, Democratic.—*Pottsville Standard.*

We find the above in the last *Monitor*, leaded, and of course endorsed by the editors of that paper. We came very near making a strong "Abolition" county Democratic? How near? We remember when the county was nearer being Democratic than it was this fall. It was when the honest Democracy had a voice in county organizations—when the corrupt politicians were required to take a back seat—then the Democracy succeeded in electing some of their friends to fill county offices. But how was it this fall? The county organization was under the control of men of doubtful Democracy, and not a man on the Democratic ticket was elected. Worse still, the Union candidates, most bitterly assailed by the *Humbug Monitor*, had the largest majorities. Had the *Monitor* not been in existence, and the horse contractors been compelled to keep out of decent company, Democratic candidates might have stood some chance of being elected this fall. But the election resulted, as it ever will, in the defeat of any ticket put up by the thieving, unprincipled horse speculators and their immediate political friends, the rebel sympathizers. The masses of the Democratic party are honest and loyal to the Union, but they are being misrepresented and swindled by the rascals who now hold control of the State and county organizations of the party. The results of the elections prove nothing to the contrary of what we say. A short time, and the masses of the Democratic party will discover that they have been badly sold to advance the deep-laid schemes of the enemies of their interests, their happiness and the prosperity of the country. We have no more confidence in the honesty of the political tricksters of the Democratic party, than we have of the same kind of men in the Republican party. They are a curse to our country, and unless watched closely by the honest masses, no matter what party may be in power, the whole people must be the sufferers, an evil brought upon themselves by a neglect to perform their duty as independent American citizens. It matters nothing to us whether we are classed with the Democrats or Republicans. We claim the right to speak our sentiments freely, and shall do so, and if Democrats are displeased with us one day and Republicans the next, we shall be the more strongly inclined to believe that our course is the right one to receive the good will of the people.

THE *Monitor* will have it that Mr. Benedict is one of the editors of the *Globe*. Neither Mr. Benedict nor any other man than ourself has written an editorial line for the *Globe* for many months. We don't wish any man to be blamed for what we alone are responsible for. But supposing we are receiving the assistance of Mr. Benedict? Is he not honest—is he not intelligent—is he not a good citizen?—Is he not in every respect a head and shoulders above the best man connected with the editorial department of the *Humbug Monitor?* Dave Caldwell is about the smartest political editor connected with that paper. How does his popularity stand in this community beside that of Mr. Benedict? At the late election, in this borough Mr. Benedict had 158 majority—and Dave Caldwell was beaten by a stranger to many of our voters, at the same box, by 78 majority. And all this too, after weeks of hard labor by the Monitor crew to defeat Benedict—and to elect Caldwell. We have no objections to the *Monitor* associating us with such men as Mr. Benedict.

WHO IS "US" AND "WE" IN THE MONITOR?—"Albert Owen, editor and publisher" is the finger-board in the *Monitor* to direct attention to the man supposed to be responsible for anything appearing in that sheet as editorial, yet it would be ungenerous to hold him responsible for all its editorials, for, like the Irishman's flea, when you put your finger upon him he aint there. If he is called to an account for publishing libelous articles, he escapes responsibility by saying somebody else meaner than himself wrote the editorial. It is very convenient for the owners of that paper to have an editor as pliable as Owen.—He will stand good for any article they write, if not forced to divulge the name of the author. "Us" and "we" in the *Monitor* is Owen until he gets into a tight place, then "us" and "we" is some one of the heavy stockholders of the establishment. Who would be *such* an editor?

BILLY LEWIS has not yet informed us how much he got for supporting the Democratic candidate for Treasurer last fall, in opposition to the "Union" ticket.—*Journal.*

If we had supported the "Democratic candidate," we have no doubt he would have paid us for our services, but as we did not support him, we could not expect pay from *him*. We did not puff the "Democratic candidate"—neither did we print a ticket for him, or vote for him. But if we had known the "Union" candidate would have turned out the ungrateful man he has, we certainly would not have helped to place him in the responsible position of County Treasurer. We are getting *well paid* for our kindness to a political enemy.

THE NEW COUNTY OFFICERS.—Sheriff Johnston will take charge of his office on next Saturday. Sheriff Watson will retire, having discharged the duties honestly and to the entire satisfaction of the people of the county.

Peter M. Bare entered upon the discharge of his duties as County Commissioner last week, M. F. Campbell retiring, having discharged his duties honestly and well.

S. J. Hackedorn, Director of the Poor elect, has entered upon the discharge of his duties, Major William Moore retiring, having made a faithful and vigilant officer.

The Board of Commissioners now stands, John Cummins, John S. Isett, and Peter M. Bare. The Board of Directors of the Poor, Samuel Peightal, James Henderson and Samuel J. Hackedorn.

COMPROMISE OUT OF THE QUESTION.—The Richmond *Whig*, of the 30th of October, after noticing speeches of Messrs. Seymour and Van Buren, in which the people of New York are told that, if they would only vote the Democratic ticket the rebellion would be quietly yielded, scouts and spurns the idea in the following language:

"No, the people of all shades of opinion, in the United States, had better make up their minds that the separation that has taken place was necessary, and is final. We are as wide apart as the zenith and nadir. We are as different as white from black—as antagonistic as fire and water. They can never conquer, nor coax, nor cheat us into reunion. The sooner they surrender that hope and abandon that effort the better for them. We think no better of the proposition when coming from "conservatives" than when coming from "radicals."

THE Democratic County Committee met at the Exchange hotel in this place last week, and after appointing John S. Miller Representative Delegate, and R. Bruce Petrikin Senatorial Delegate to the next Democratic State Convention, appointed a committee to report at the next meeting "a plan of thorough organization for the Democratic party of Huntingdon county."

Ours is the only office in town without hands able to perform military duty. There is one a little further down town that employs seven, as editors and workmen. They stay at home to vote and fight the Government.

DISMISSED FROM THE SERVICE.—Col. Thomas H. Ford, of the 32d Ohio Volunteers, in command of Maryland Heights at the time of the surrender of Harper's Ferry, and Major William H. Baird, of the 126th New York Volunteers, for bad conduct at the same time, have been dismissed from the service by order of the President.

A TREATISE ON BOOK-KEEPING, embracing an analytical comparison between the Single and Double Entry Systems; showing wherein they agree and wherein they differ, and wherein the latter is superior to the former, by a plain, practical elucidation of both systems; to which is added a variety of business calculations of Interest, Discount, Equations, Average of Accounts, &c. Also, business forms of Orders, Drafts, Notes, Bills of Exchange, &c. By T. H. POLLOCK, Principal of the "Lancaster Mercantile College."

This book will not be out of place in the hands of any man. It has just been given to the public by our friend Mr. Pollock, who is well known to the citizens of this county. The book is for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

RETURNED.—Captain Seth Benner, of the 110th Regt., P. V., who has been engaged recruiting here for some time past, left for his regiment on Thursday last.

NEW WHARF.—A new wharf has been constructed on the Penna. Rail Road near Mill Creek, to which the Broad Top coal is being shipped.

PROMINENT gentlemen who have visited the Army of the Potomac, report the best state of feeling and great confidence in Gen. Burnside.

THE trains on the Penna. and Broad Top roads have changed their running time. See changes in time table.

The National Finances.

We find the subjoined statement in a conspicuous editorial article in the New York Economist. It is so striking that we need hardly ask attention to it:

"Last week we stated, on what then appeared to be good authority, that the income from the internal tax law would reach two hundred and fifty millions per annum, instead of one hundred and fifty millions, the amount intended by the framers of the bill.—It now turns out on authority that admits of no question that this increased estimate is very much below the truth.

"Commissioner Boutwell gives it as his opinion that the revenue coming through his department will average thirty millions per month, or, at the rate of three hundred and sixty millions per year. We have been, from the first discussions of the bill, persuaded that the actual income from this stupendous revenue measure would vastly exceed the amount contemplated by the authors of the bill, and we ventured a prediction that the total taxation would not fall at all short of two hundred and fifty millions; but we must confess the announcement of the commissioner exceeds all that we had anticipated, and will awaken general surprise, and we may also say satisfaction. The revenue from the tax law alone will exceed the entire income of the British Government, and will exceed the revenue derived from the corresponding taxes in England by one hundred and sixty millions.

"If to this income from internal taxes we add the sixty millions anticipated from customs' duties, we shall then have a total revenue of four hundred and twenty million dollars, an amount exceeding the revenue of any other nation in the world. So long as this rate of income can be sustained, there need be no doubt of our entire ability to prosecute the war to an almost unlimited extent. During the last twenty-one months we have been expending at the average rate of thirty-one millions per month. During that period we have been paying large bounties to volunteers, equipping soldiers literally by the million, and building an immense navy.

"It is not to be presumed that when all this war material has been procured, and the chief expenditure will consist in the pay, clothing and provisioning of the troops, the national expenditure will exceed four hundred millions a year, although our army does at present exceed by far its late dimensions. At this rate, therefore, we have already seen the end of borrowing, and the national debt has reached its maximum. The income of the Government will about equal its expenditures, and we shall be able to do what almost no country in modern times has attempted, viz: carry on a war with a military force in the field and a first class navy on the sea, without borrowing of either foreign countries or our own citizens."

WAR NEWS.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

From Harper's Ferry.

Jackson Reported to be Between Winchester and the Ferry.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.—The special correspondence of the Baltimore *American*, dated Harper's Ferry, to-day, contains the following important intelligence:

It is believed that Jackson is between Winchester and Harper's Ferry.

Parties from Winchester, as well as our scouts, report that Jackson passed through Winchester on Monday, and that Gen. Hill followed him on Tuesday.

Skirmishing between our pickets and those of the rebels has been resumed during the last few days, and three of the First Maryland Cavalry have been captured.

Gen. Slocum, who is in command at Harper's Ferry, is fully awake to the position of affairs, and has a sufficient force to enable him to resist them.

FROM GEN. BURNSIDE'S HEADQUARTERS.

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, Warrenton, Nov. 14.—A rebel brigade, which has for several days been reconnoitering our position on the Rappahannock, left Jefferson this morning for Culpepper.

General Pleasanton's Cavalry drove their rear guard from Jefferson.

There are indications that the rebels are about evacuating Culpepper.

Jackson is said to be still hovering about Chester Gap, with not over 40,000 men under his command. We have a force in his front which prevents his coming down on this side.

All is quiet to-night.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Active Movements Foreshadowed.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14.—It is rumored that General Blair will take the field in a few days at the head of his brigade.

General Carr has been ordered to assume command in this district, in place of General Davidson, who will immediately take the field at the head of the troops in the southeastern portion of the State.

Advices received from headquarters, state that General Schofield, is rapidly recovering from his recent illness, and it is probable that he will immediately assume command in person of his troops.

Active movements are indicated.

Improve Your Sight and Preserve Your Eyes.—A. BIRNBAUM, Practical and Manufacturing Optician, takes pleasure in informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a Store one door west of Dr. Dorsey's, with a large and variety stock of *Spectacles*, comprising Convex and Concave Glasses, such as *Flint, Crystal* and *Scotch Pebble*, and particularly desires to recommend the superiority of the last-named Glasses. His theoretical as well as his practical knowledge of Optics, and his long practice in the Occulistic science, enables him to adapt, after an examination of the eyes, those glasses which correspond with the defect of near, far or weak sight. Glasses can be fitted to any frame, of any shape or color.—Please call and examine the *Spectacles*.

Ambrotypes and *Photographs* taken at all times on reasonable terms.

Also, Segars, Tobacco and Meerschaum Pipes constantly on hand.

Oct. 28, 6m.

☞ Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD. MAIL	WESTWARD. LANCASTER EXPRESS	WESTWARD. HARRISBURG EXPRESS	WESTWARD. PHILADELPHIA THROUGH	STATIONS	EASTWARD. PACIFIC EXPRESS	EASTWARD. PHILADELPHIA THROUGH	EASTWARD. MAIL
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
5 17	.....	.....	.....	N. Hamilton,	.....	.....	1 38
5 25	.....	.....	6 31	Mt. Union,	11 31	.....	1 50
5 36	.....	.....	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....	1 57
5 42	.....	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	.....	1 14
6 59	7 14	6 00	6 02	Huntingdon,	11 07	5 21	1 02
6 15	.....	.....	.....	Petersburg,	10 53	.....	12 47
6 25	.....	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	12 39
6 31	.....	.....	6 31	Spruce Creek,	10 40	.....	12 33
6 40	.....	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	12 28
6 53	.....	.....	6 55	Tyrone,	10 18	.....	12 10
7 08	.....	.....	.....	Tipton,	.....	.....	12 05
7 14	.....	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	11 54
7 19	.....	.....	7 15	Bell's Mills,	10 00	.....	11 51
7 40	8 30	7 35	.....	Altoona,	9 45	4 05	11 35
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Wednesday, November 10th, 1862, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS. Morn'g P. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 3 40	LE 7 20	Huntingdon,	AR 12 20	AR. 9 14
4 00	7 40	McConnellstown,	12 10	8 49
4 08	7 48	Pleasant Grove,	12 02	8 41
4 24	8 04	Marklesburg,	11 46	8 25
4 40	8 20	Coffee Run,	11 30	8 13
4 48	8 28	Rough & Ready,	11 22	8 05
5 02	8 40	Cove,	11 10	7 50
5 08	8 44	Fisher's Summit,	11 06	7 45
5 20	AR 9 00	Saxton,	.....	LE 7 30
5 30	LE 9 10	Saxton,	10 50	AR 7 20
5 45	9 55	Riddlesburg,	10 25	6 50
AR 5 55	AR 9 45	Hopewell,	LE 10 15	LE 6 40
.....	LE 9 10	Saxton,	AR 10 50	.....
.....	9 32	Coalmont,	10 30	.....
.....	9 40	Crawford,	10 23	.....
.....	AR 10 00	Dudley,	LE 10 15	.....
		Broad Top City,		

Hon. Joseph Holt on the War.

The following letter from Hon. Joseph Holt was written in reply to a letter from Collector Barney, of New York, expressing to him a personal desire that he would accept an invitation which had been sent to him by a committee of gentlemen to attend and address a public meeting in that city upon the state of the country and the issues of the times:

Judge Holt's Letter.

Washington, Oct. 25, 1862.—Hon. Hiram Barney—Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 22d instant has been received. An invitation similar to that which you so kindly urge upon me I have been obliged, within the last few days, to decline, in consequence of engagements here which occupy every moment of my time, and I must now make the same answer to yourself.

There will doubtless be present with you, on the occasion referred to those capable by their eloquence of affecting all the good that popular addresses can accomplish. I must be frank, however, and say that to me it seems that what is at this moment needed is not words, however glowing, but heroic deeds. The tongue of an archangel could scarcely comfort and animate the popular spirit in the presence of the inaction of our armies.

How the Rebellion Stands.

After an unparalleled expenditure of treasure, and the marshaling of such armies as the world has never seen, and sacrifices which are clothing the land in mourning, at the expiration of eighteen months from the commencement of the Rebellion, we find it more defiant and determined, and more successful in its invasions and spoilations, than at any moment since the struggle began. This is from no lack of devotion on the part of the people, who have poured out their blood and treasure like water, nor yet from any lack of courage on the part of our brave volunteers. Our soldiers have been everywhere panting for a sight of the enemy, while the great heart of the country, in its solemn and earnest solicitudes, is like a ground swell of the ocean, pressing on our forces towards the battle-field. A saddened belief is rapidly spreading that, *unless the present condition of things is speedily changed*, our cause will be lost.

Bold and Aggressive Movements Demanded.

An immediate, bold and aggressive movement upon the enemy, following up every blow struck and gathering the fruits of every victory gained, is what is required for our deliverance. To the accomplishment of this single object the thoughts, the efforts and the prayers of the whole country should be directed. If those who are in the front will not go forward, the public safety will demand that they be assigned positions of the rear. What are the sensibilities, what the reputation or what the cherished schemes of any General in the field, as compared with the life of such a government and country as ours? If, with the cloudless skies and bracing airs and fine roads of autumn, our vast and completely appointed army cannot do its work, when will it be able to do so?

If Lee, Jackson and Longstreet can move with promptitude and dashing celerity, in the cause of treason and barbaric vandalism, why cannot our chieftains move as promptly and as fast in the cause of honor and loyalty? How much longer will the nation endure that all its sacrifices be fruitless? Its conviction that it possesses, twice told the power to subdue this rebellion is not more complete than, in my judgment, will be its determination that neither the follies nor the crimes of men shall render that power unavailing.

The Torpidity of our Armies the Cause of Party Resurrections.

It is this torpor of our armies—this hope deferred for the hundredth time—which has unfurled that party banner, whose shadow is now resting on so many of the loyal States. It is not disloyalty that has prompted the deplorable movement, but a weariness and discouragement consequent upon the losses, humiliations and delays we have suffered, yet it is the most alarming sign of the times, and can only be arrested by decided military successes. It is the law of the very existence of such political organizations, to seek strength by assaults upon the administration, in whose hands, for weal or woe, is the direction of those movements upon which necessarily depend the preservation of the Union.

These assaults will grow in vigor and bitterness as they progress, and while thus indirectly affording "aid and comfort" to the rebellion, will make continual, albeit unconscious, approaches towards an open affiliation with it. Let those who are called upon to vote a party ticket in the midst of the tragic events now upon us, ponder well, before doing so, the disastrous consequences of such a policy—a policy from whose baleful tendencies no purity of motive can possibly detract. Let them hesitate long before they sow the seeds of dissensions, whose bitter fruits may be upon the lips of their children's children. Let them not forget that by thus presenting a divided front they degrade our cause before the world, they paralyze our own strength and add immeasurably to the hopes, the confidence and the power of the enemy. Already the Confederate press is pointing the deluded people of the South to these rising distractions among ourselves, in a tone not merely of hopefulness but of exultation.

Controversies Ill-Timed.

If any man, as a motive for such a course, suppose, that he has ground of complaint against the President, let him take heed that his ill-directed hostility does not put in jeopardy the Republic itself, for whose preservation from overthrow the President is incessantly and loyally laboring. What has a controversy with the President of the United States to do with the question of loyalty to our country in the midst of such a struggle as this? If he errs—as the best of men are liable to do—he is soon to pass away with all his deeds, but our Government and country should, and if we are true to them, they will endure for countless ages to come. The President, with all the dignities and responsibilities belonging to his position, is but a pilot on the national ship for a single watch of the night.

Who will be so insane as to aid, however indirectly, in scuttling the ship, merely because he has a quarrel with the pilot, from whose hands the helm is so soon to be wrested? Who is willing that a savage shout, as of victory, shall go up from that army of ferocious rebels, whose hands are doubly dyed in the blood of our people? Who is willing that a thrill of joy shall run throughout the entire South, as I that bonfires and illuminations shall be kindled in the city of Richmond, over the triumphs of the Opposition in the great Empire State? If such there be, let him vote a party ticket. The occasion demands the development of the sublimest phases of human character. If with the duties to our land and to our race which are pressing upon us, we cannot rise above a miserable scramble for party spoils and power, then the sooner we creep into our graves the better.

Foreign Intervention Threatened by our Inaction.

Another danger which is threatened from the inaction of our armies comes from abroad. This Rebellion is as *ubiquitous in the curses it scatters* as it is foolish in its spirit. The conflict, from our commercial and other relations, concerns the happiness of the civilized world. Foreign nations, with a forbearance which cannot be too much commended, have, without interference, waited patiently, and given us every opportunity to subdue the rebellion. But, unless some decisive military demonstration soon takes place, and the South is occupied by our forces, these nations will conclude that we lack either the will or the power to re-establish the Union.

Fearful Evils of Interference.

Already a member of the English Cabinet (Mr. Gladstone) has openly declared that "Davis has made a nation of the South," and such an announcement, from such a source, cannot but be accepted as having a *startling significance*. If the vast army in whose presence, as it were, a half-beaten enemy is leisurely destroying one of the most important railroads of the loyal States does not do its work speedily, European Governments must ere long yield to the clamor of their impoverished and starving populations, and there will come intervention, "with all its woes". Upon this will follow at once, intimate entangling alliances *with the South, to be succeeded by* hostilities with us, and, in all human probability, by the permanent establishment of the Rebel Confederacy.

What fate might befall our own institutions amid the bankruptcy and demoralization and brokenness of spirit consequent on such a dismemberment, I will not trust myself to inquire. We cannot hope to escape from this train of events by any exploits of our navy, *however brilliant, occupying* the Southern coast and the cities upon the sea-shore. This, though well and very well, will be but scratching the extremities of the giant instead of dealing blows at his heart. That heart palpitates distinctly in the armies of Lee and Jackson, which have so recently ravaged Maryland, and still from the banks of the Potomac threaten the capital.

"For All Things that are for the Union."

My faith in all this matter is simple and briefly stated. It is this: For all things that are for the Union—against all things that are against it. I am for the Union as unconditionally as I am for protecting my own body, at every cost and hazard, from the knife of the assassin. No human institution, no earthly interest, shall ever by me be weighed in the scales against the life of my country. Least of all will I approach with unsandaled feet, or permit to be thus weighed, an institution, the feeding fountain of which was human life. The African slave trade—the laws of my country have for more than forty years denounced as a crime worthy of death—a crime not against any particular code, or any particular form of civilization, but a crime against the very race to which we belong. *Hostis humani generis* is the designation which the Christian legislation of the United States has given to the African slave trader.

I yield to no man in veneration for the Constitution, or in determination that its blessings shall be extended to those who respect and obey it. The door to all these blessings is widely open to the Southern people, and they are earnestly invoked by the President to enter in and enjoy them.

Interests of the South in its own Hands.

These institutions and their every interest are in their own hands, and can be saved not only from ruin, but from the slightest injury, by the utterance of a single word—a word of duty and honor. But, if in their passionate pursuit of separate empire, and in their blind resentments against brethren who have never wronged them, they refuse to speak that word, and prefer to perish themselves, rather than that the loyal States shall escape destruction—be it so. The world will judge aright, and history will record its judgment. But, is it not childish prattle to say that the South can claim to be at the same moment the *protege* and the destroyer of the Constitution?

Satanic Audacity of the Rebellion.

Does it not require an audacity absolutely satanic to insist that the beneficent provisions of that hallowed instrument shall be secured to States and people who are hourly spurning and spitting upon its authority, and who are leading forward vast armies to overwhelm it, and with it the homes and hopes of all who are rallying in its defence. War—certainly one like this, in self-defence—is certainly *constitutional*; but, if such a war has its restraints, it has also its rights and duties; prominent among which, is the right and duty of weakening the enemy by all possible means, and thus abridging the sanguinary conflict.—Never until now has it entered into the imaginations of men to conceive that among those duties is that of seeing that the enemy is clothed, and fed and armed before he is struck.

The Constitution a Charter of National Life.

In prosecuting the war, while exercising our right to weaken the enemy, we may destroy not only ships upon the sea, and fortresses and cities upon the land, but human life upon the battle-field. But what institution, what material interest is more hallowed than human life, and what material interest is there belonging to the enemy that we are obliged to spare, even though by so doing we perish ourselves? The Constitution is a charter of national life, and not of national death. All movements which seek or tend to the dissolution of the Government created by it, and of which it is the soul, are in conflict with its spirit and with the scope and end of its enactments, and may be resisted to the death by its express or implied authority. Neither the keenest vision nor the most delicate ear can detect in any line or letter of that glorious charter the faintest throb of sympathy with treason or traitors.

Pardon these hurried words, which are spoken in recrimination of none, but in grief alone. There is abundant *cause for sorrow, but none for despair.* No man more sincerely desires the re-establishment of the Union than does the President himself. Let it be our trust that while an October sun is yet shining, the mind on which all depends, will devise ways and means to overcome every obstacle to the onward march and triumph of our armies.

New York has already sent a hundred and seventy regiments into the field. The muskets they bare prove that they are unconditional Union men. God forbid that the fathers and brothers and sons whom they have left behind, should, through a show of dissension at the ballot-box, do aught to weaken their hands or to add to the strength and courage of the traitors whose swords are lifted against their bosoms.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. HOLT.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Our Operations in North Carolina.

We have late Richmond papers received via Fortress Monroe. The news we find in them relates chiefly to the operations of the Union forces in North Carolina.

[*From the Richmond Dispatch.*]

THE ENEMY IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

There is no longer any doubt that the enemy's forces in Eastern North Carolina are moving on Weldon, with a view of tapping the railroad at that point. We published some days ago an account of a fight which took place between three companies of the 26th North Carolina regiment and the advance guard of the enemy, on Sunday last. In this engagement the enemy was repulsed, our loss being ten killed and twenty-nine wounded.

Later intelligence furnishes us with some fuller particulars of the advance, from which it appears that the enemy landed large forces at Washington on Sunday, and advanced towards Hamilton and took possession of that town. It is reported that they destroyed nearly the entire place. Their force at Hamilton is reported to be 10,000 infantry with forty pieces of artillery, and a considerable force of cavalry.—They are also reported to have landed a large force at Palmyra, Halifax county, some twenty-five or thirty miles from Weldon. Gen. Pettigrew commands the confederate forces at Weldon. The Yankees are said to be commanded by Gen. Foster.

There was a report in circulation on Saturday that an engagement occurred in the vicinity of Tarboro', Edgecombe county, on Thursday last, between some six regiments of North Carolina State Troops, under the command of Governor Vance and General Martin, and about 10,000 of the enemy. The Raleigh *Journal*, of Saturday, says that this report was incorrect; and that nothing of the kind had taken place since the fight of Sunday evening.

The impression prevails that the enemy is concentrating his forces in the neighborhood of Williamston, Martin county, with the intention of attacking some point on the line of the Wilmington and Weldon railroad.

A dispatch from Goldsboro', dated 10 o'clock Friday night, states that there had been no fighting, and that the enemy had retreated in the direction of Weldon. We do not exactly understand how they could have retreated towards Weldon, since that is the point towards which they were supposed to be advancing.

A letter in the Petersburg *Express*, from Tarboro,' dated the 5th, says the Yankee army is marching upon that town with 12,000 troops. The information is derived from a Yankee deserter. They are represented to be within 15 miles of the town, and within 4 miles of the confederate troops.

[*From the Petersburg Express.*]

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

We have conflicting rumors from Eastern North Carolina. One report says that our forces were forced to abandon a strong fortification several miles below Tarboro' on Thursday, after a heavy bombardment of several hours from the enemy's guns. It is also reported that the Yankees brought seventy field-pieces into the action.—Whether the first of these reports has any foundation in fact, or not, we are unable to say, but we may say, in regard to the latter, that we do not believe the enemy brought the half of seventy guns to bear on our forces.—Another rumor is that the enemy are rapidly retiring to Washington where they will be under the protection of their gunboats. These rumors were current on our streets yesterday, and we give them only as rumors, and for what they are worth. If they have been officially confirmed we have yet to ascertain the fact.

[*The Goldsboro Tribune of Thursday last, says:*]

We have information that the enemy are in possession of Williamston and Hamilton, in Martin county, and that a large force is gradually marching upon Tarboro'. Our small force engaged them at Williamston, on the night of the 2d inst., but the overwhelming numbers of the enemy forced our men to fall back. Our loss, we understand, is 12 killed and wounded, and that of the enemy over 100. Much damage was done by shelling to the buildings in Williamston and Hamilton. We learn that cars have been ordered to Tarboro' to move Government stores.

We also learn that the programme of the enemy was to make demonstrations up the Roanoke river and Tarboro' to draw all our forces from Kinston, and then march up on the south side of the Neuse river from Newbern and take Kinston "without firing a gun." Our authorities, however, got information to that effect, and on Tuesday night the available forces around Kinston received marching orders to go as near Newbern as they could get.—Consequently, we may expect stirring news in a short time from that direction.

Be all this as it may, we are still of the belief that Weldon is the point the enemy wishes to reach.

YANKEES IN HIGHLAND.

The statement that a considerable Yankee force is in Highland county, about forty miles from Staunton, proves to be correct. These troops are under the command of General Cox, and have been heretofore operating in the Valley of the Kanawha.

SERMON ON EDUCATION.

To the Reverend Clergy of the State:

GENTLEMEN: The Educational State Convention, which was in session in Harrisburg last August, unanimously adopted a resolution, "That ministers of the Gospel throughout the state be requested to preach, on the first Sunday in December, 1862, a sermon on popular education."

As the Convention adopted no means to make its wishes on the subject known to you, other than the publication of the minutes of its proceedings, I have taken the liberty, in this manner, to invite your attention to it.

At all times the due training of the young is of great importance, and the relation to it of the Christian ministry is plain and intimate. In the present unhappy juncture of our national affairs—regarding the future through the uncertain light of the present—this importance is vastly increased, and the relation of your body to it seems to become in the same proportion nearer.

The wishes of the Convention are therefore cordially commended to your favorable consideration, with the hope that you will simultaneously add your prayers to the Father of Light that He will at this time especially bless the cause of general education, and so guide the efforts of all entrusted with its care, that the youth of the land may become Christian citizens of a once more united and prosperous Republic.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS H. BURROWES,
Supt. Com. Schools.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS,
Harrisburg, Nov. 11, 1862.

DIED,

At York, Pa., Nov. 13th, BENJAMIN F. WILLIAMS, of Co. C, 125th Regt. Pa. Vols., in the 23d year of his age.

Williams was wounded in the wrist at the battle of Antietam, by a poisoned ball. Some days after, his hand was amputated, but the poison had spread through his whole body, and all the kind attentions of physicians and the good citizens of York could not save him. His remains were brought home, and interred on Saturday by the honors of war.

SAMUEL HARKER, of Hopewell twp., a volunteer soldier of Captain Thomas' company, 125th Regt., P. V., departed this life on the 16th inst. At the battle of Sharpsburg he was severely wounded, and was sent to Camp Curtin Hospital. The wound was a deep flesh wound in the leg and appeared to be doing well until that scourge of hospitals, the typhoid fever, attacked him. He returned home some three weeks since, and lingered on with his wound aggravated by fever. A requisition on the morning of the 16th was sent by the commandant of High Heaven, and Samuel was transferred to serve in another sphere, and in a corps of the spirits of just men made perfect. *Requiescat in pace!* Samuel was an indulgent parent, a kind husband. A braver soldier was hard to find. He leaves a wife and three children exposed to the cold charity of the world. God, we hope, will temper the storm to the shorn lambs. L.

At the residence of Mr. Griffin, in Rockville, Md., on the 26th ult., of typhoid fever, GEORGE H. AFRICA, son of Daniel and Susan Africa, a member of Captain W. W. Wallace's company, aged 24 years, 5 months and 17 days.

His remains were brought home and interred by the honors of war, at two o'clock on the afternoon of the 5th inst. "I was a stranger and ye took me in, sick and ye visited me."

God calling! and shall I give
No heed, but still in bondage live?
I will, I will, he does not forsake;
He calls me still! my heart, awake!

God calling yet!—I cannot stay;
My heart I yield without delay;
Vain world, farewell! from thee I part;
The voice of God hath reached my heart.

The above verses were found in the purse of the deceased.

On the 8th inst., OLIVER AUSTIN, youngest child of Abner and Ellen E. Lamp, of this place, aged 20 months and 6 days.

How happy, thrice happy are those,
Who thus in their infancy die;
Free from sin and its consequent woes,
They live with their Savior on high.

Too tender for earth, he has fled
Far away where no mortal can see;
To the bosom of Him who has said
"Let the little ones come unto me."

He is gone—he is dead—you would fain
Bring him back to your circle on earth;
Think! Your loss is his infinite gain;
He is happy—triumphant in death.

Nov. 17, 1862. J. F.

In Juniata township, on the 29th ult., at the residence of her son, Wm. Dean, Mrs. CATHARINE DEAN, aged 79 years, 8 months and 17 days.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Nov. 17, 1862.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$7.50@7.75
Common and Superfine	$6.00@6.25
Rye Flour	$3.50
Corn Meal	$3.50
Extra White Wheat	$1.55@1.65
Fair and Prime Red	$1.45@1.46
Rye	90c
Corn, prime Yellow	74
Oats	41
Cloverseed, 64 lbs.	$4.25@4.37½
Timothy	$2.00@2.25
Wool	70@72c
Hides	9¼

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ₿ bbl	$6.50@7.00
Extra do ₿ cwt	5.25
White Wheat	1.30
Red Wheat	1.25
Rye	75
Corn	1.00
Oats	30
Cloverseed	5.00
Timothy	1.20
Flaxseed	1.65
Dried Apples	15
Butter	15
Eggs	12½
Lard	10
Ham	10
Shoulder	8
Sides	8
Tallow	9

FALL AND WINTER ARRIVAL!

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

MARKLESBURG, PA.,

Have just opened a large, new, and unexpressed stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods of all kinds and qualities, embracing everything in that line. Also, a complete assortment of

GROCERIES,

remarkably cheap, with good weight and fair measure, together with

QUEENSWARE, STONEWARE, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, &C., &C., &C.,

and all the various other matters usually kept in a country store, so that the inquiry is not "What has March & Brother got," but "What have they not?"

Being satisfied that their large and complete stock of the above named goods cannot be excelled in quality, quantity or cheapness in this section of country, we respectfully ask a trial, feeling satisfied that a liberal patronage will be extended towards us, by all who are in need of good articles at low prices. Our motto is "quick sales and small profits."

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises*.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, Nov. 18, 1862.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF 17th District, } Pennsylvania, Main St., Johnstown. }

NOTICE TO DISTILLERS OF SPIRITS, REFINERS OF COAL OIL, AND BREWERS.

The attention of parties residing in the 17th District, comprising the counties of Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon, and Mifflin, who are engaged in either of the above-named occupations, is called to sections 39, 41, 47, 50 and 51 of the Excise Law of July 1st, 1862, wherein they are required to make monthly and tri-monthly returns and payments to the Collector of the District. The books for making Returns and keeping accounts of articles produced, will be furnished to parties by my Deputies or the assistant assessors in their respective divisions during this month. I will announce the appointments of my deputy Collectors in the counties of Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin as soon as the appointments are made.

SAMUEL J. BOYER, Collector 17th District.

Johnstown, Nov. 7, 1862.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Union township, in August last, a red and white spotted STEER, supposed to be a year old last spring. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

ANDREW SMITH.

Nov. 11, 1862.*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the last will and testament of Michael Speck, late of Penn township, Huntingdon county, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to us.

HARRISON SPECK,
DAVID SPECK,
Executors.

Nov. 11, 1862-6t.

LADIES' ATTENTION!!

BALMORALS, a handsome lot just received direct from New York, by FISHER & SON.

LADIES' FURS, a splendid variety. Cheap by FISHER & SON.

NUBIAS & OPERA CAPS, 3d arrival of the season, just opening by

Nov. 11, 1862. FISHER & SON.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

Estate of Hiram Williamson, dec'd.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, at the house of James Shively, at 1 o'clock, P. M.,

On Monday, the 24th of November, 1862,

the following described farms and tracts of land, to wit:

One tract of land, situate in West township, in said county, on which said Hiram Williamson lived at the time of his death, adjoining lands of George and David Wilson on the north, Abraham Ambrose on the east, Jacob Witters on the south, and Solomon Hamer on the west, containing 99 acres and 90 perches and allowance, more or less, according to draft attached to Inquisition, having thereon a large brick house, barn, saw-mill, and other buildings known as the "Manion Tract."

Also—One other Farm, adjoining the one above described on the south, Jonathan Wilson on the east, Adam Lightner on the north, and David Wilson on the west, containing 111 acres and allowance, more or less, according to draft attached to Inquisition, and filed in the Orphans' Court of said county, known as the "Davis Tract," having thereon a good brick house, frame barn and necessary *outbuildings*.

Also—One tract of woodland, in Jackson township, containing about four hundred acres, purchased at tax sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

JOHN G. WATSON,
Trustee.

Nov. 11, 1862.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. JOHN M. BAILEY.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOHN M. BAILEY has, from this date, become a member of the firm of

SCOTT & BROWN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

in which name the business will be conducted.

Huntingdon, Nov. 4, 1862.-6t

STRAY BULL.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Porter township, the latter part of September last, a large black bull, with short horns, left ear cut off and slit in right one. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

Oct. 28, 1862.* JAMES ALLEN.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the residence of the subscriber in West township, about the middle of July last, a red and white spotted STEER, about 2 years old. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges, and take it away, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.

HENRY DAVIS.

Cottage, Oct. 21, 1862.

STRAYED AWAY.

A year old last spring SOUTHDOWN RAM, with long tail and turn on right side of head. A reasonable reward will be given for any information of the whereabouts of said Ram.

WM. BRICKER,
Oct. 7, 1862. Taylor's Farm, near Huntingdon.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to me for Goods purchased at my store in McConnellstown, are requested to call on me at Huntingdon and make settlement without delay and save costs. Any settlements made with any other person than myself will not be recognized by me.

BENJ. JACOBS.

Huntingdon, Oct. 15, 1862.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 2, 1862.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Oct. 21, 1862.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

ROBERTS'

INDEPENDENT ARTILLERY,

TO BE STATIONED PERMANENTLY AT

FORTRESS MONROE.

THIS organization offers, to the active and ambitious young men of this country, advantages unequalled by any regiment during the war. It is an Independent Battalion of Artillery, *organized for the express and sole* purpose of garrisoning Fortress Monroe. The Battalion will not be ordered elsewhere during its enlistment. Its commander, Major Joseph Roberts, of the Regular Army, Fourth United States Artillery, and author of the principal Text-Book on Artillery, is an officer of great experience and ability; hence his authority from the Secretary of War and Governor Curtin to raise the battalion, and place in a *proper* state of defence the key to our National Capital. The bravely and patriotic sons of Pennsylvania have been selected for this important and responsible duty. Will they not be equal to the confidence reposed in them by our Government and Governor? It is a permanent post, has comfortable quarters, is in a healthy locality, thus avoiding all the exposures and hardships of field service. The men are commanded by officers of experience and ability, and being well *instructed in all the duties of infantry and* artillery soldiers, will be fitted to serve as officers in any arm of the service. They draw pay and rations from the day of mustering in, are sent immediately to camp, and receive their clothes made expressly to fit them.

Picked men, only, taken.

Bounty is paid as follows:

Government bounty	$25,00
" premium	2,00
" advance pay	13,00

and $75 at the expiration of enlistment.

A few more good men wanted for COMPANY A, now recruiting at the LAW OFFICE of MILES & DORRIS, Huntingdon, Pa.

2d Lieut. E. H. MILES, Recruiting officer for Huntingdon and adjoining counties.

Oct. 22, 1862.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING

MACHINE.

R. A. O. KERR,

ALTOONA, PA.,

AGENT FOR BLAIR COUNTY.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITTED to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE,

of these machines have been sold than of any other manufacture, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they *give entire satisfaction*.

The Agent refers those desiring information as to the superiority of the Machines, to A. W. Benedict, Joseph Watson, E. H. Turner and E. E Beilleman.

The Machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$50. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [Oct. 21, 1862-3y.

THE FIRST

FALL GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

FULL ASSORTMENT,

AT PRICES

TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

SILVER AND GOLD,

AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR BARGAINS,

CALL AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

Oct. 21, 1862. FISHER & SON.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR AND MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

1862. CLOTHING. 1862.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

FALL AND WINTER *FASHIONS!*

ROBT. KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill St., one door west of Cannon's Store,

HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, Oct. 7, 1862-3m.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Oct. 21, 1862.

New Furniture Establishment,

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and cheaply executed.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins of any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by

J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

PATRIOTS!

TO THE RESCUE!!

Men Wanted to fill up one of the best Regiments in the Field.

THE undersigned, in accordance with General Orders, Head Quarters of the Army, and under the direction of Capt. R. L. Dodge, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, has opened a Recruiting Office at MARKLESBURG, Huntingdon county, Pa.

I am authorized to enlist men for any Pennsylvania Regiment now in the field that is not already full.

Subsistence and pay to commence from date of enlistment.

Sergt. JOHN McLAUGHLIN,
53d Regiment, P. V.
On Recruiting Service.

Oct. 20, 1862.

CHOICE FARM FOR SALE.—The old "MANN FARM" in Canoe valley, Huntingdon county, Pa., one and a half miles north from Spruce Creek Station, of P. C. R. R. It has about 100 acres in culture and 40 acres timber.

Has excellent timber; the best of water; good buildings; variety of fruit; very productive soil, in fine condition; thrifty, intelligent neighborhood, and good home market.

The owner being resident abroad, will sell on terms most unusually easy, if so desired. Pay $2,000 before 1st of April next, and on the balance have as *many years time as you wish; so that crops will make the payments.*

A rare chance for young beginners to obtain one of the best farms in the county.

To pay the greater part in good stocks or bonds.

For particulars apply to John Owens, Esq., Birmingham, Huntingdon co., Pa., Attorney-in-fact for the owner.

Sept. 10th, 3 m.

FOURTH ST. CARPET STORE,

No. 47, above Chestnut Street, Philada.

I solicit an examination of the prices and quality of my large and well selected

STOCK OF CARPETINGS,

All of the newest styles and manufactured of the best materials. BRUSSELS, 3-ply—INGRAIN and VENETIAN CARPETINGS, DRUGGETS, FLOOR CLOTHS in every width.

RAG, LIST AND COTTAGE CARPETINGS.

Together with a large stock of

WINDOW SHADES,

Of the newest and handsomest patterns, which will be sold low.

J. T. DELACROIX,
Sept. 3, 1862-3m. 47, South Fourth Street.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE COAL AND TIMBER LAND.

The subscriber now offers for sale the interest of Geo. H. Steiner, being the one undivided half of all that valuable property immediately adjoining the town of Philipsburg, Centre county, known as "Steiner's Mills." The lands are composed of five contiguous tracts, containing in all 1099 Acres and 28 Perches, more or less. A sufficient portion of the land is cleared to make quite a good farm, and the remainder is timbered with pine, hemlock, oak, ash, &c. The buildings are composed of a large water-power saw-mill, with circular saws for lathing, siding and cross-cutting attached; a large *double dwelling-house* and store-room, bank barn, tenant house, and all necessary outbuildings. The Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad, now finished almost to Philipsburg, traverses the lands for about 1½ miles, and passes through the board yard of the saw-mill.

Large quantities of logs can be obtained from the lands above and floated to the mill. Bituminous coal is found in abundance cropping out on the immediate line of the Railroad. A good title will be made, and if it is desired, Jacob P. Steiner, the owner of the other undivided half, will sell and convey his interest. If not previously sold at private sale, the property will be exposed to public sale at the TYRONE CITY HOTEL,

On Tuesday, the 25th of November, 1862,

at 2 o'clock, P. M.

For further particulars, and terms of sale, apply to the subscriber at Huntingdon, or George H. Steiner at Philipsburg, Pa.

SAMUEL T. BROWN,
Oct. 7, 1862. Trustee.

FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUITS,

GRAPE VINES, &C., &C.

AT THE

FARMERS' NURSERIES,

NEAR HUNTINGDON, PA.

We invite farmers and all who may be in want of TREES and PLANTS to examine our stock of

THRIFTY WELL GROWN TREES,

At greatly reduced prices to suit the times, consisting of

APPLES—A fine stock of the most approved varieties for general cultivation—good size and thrifty growth. Price 10 cts. each.

PEARS—Choice kinds, Standard 50 cts., Dwarf 40 cts. each.

CHERRIES—A fine assortment, 40 cts. each.

PEACHES—Our stock of peaches is fine, comprising a collection of choice varieties of superior excellence, furnishing a succession of ripe fruit from the 1st of August to the 1st of October. Price ten cts. each; $8 per 100

PLUMS—A list of the most desirable and popular kinds. Price, grafted on plum stocks, 50 cts.; on peach stocks, 20 cts. each.

APRICOTS—50 cts. each; NECTARINES—20 cents each.

SELECT GRAPES.

GRAPE VINES of the best varieties, sold at the very lowest rates, varying in price from 15 cents to $1 each. Any of the new and rare grapes, native or foreign, if not on hand, will be ordered and furnished at the very lowest rates.

CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, &C.

Early orders are earnestly solicited.

Packages of trees will be delivered in Huntingdon free of expense to the purchaser, and duly forwarded by the railroad to any place he may designate.

Any inquiries by letter respecting stock, prices, &c., will receive prompt attention.

The nurseries are located 5 miles N. E. from Huntingdon, on the road leading from Huntingdon to Crownsville Mill, and one mile S. E. from the Warm Springs.

Address JESSE GORSUCH,
Sept. 17-7m. Box 1, Huntingdon, Pa.

Triomphe de Gand Strawberry.

Our stock of Plants of this unrivalled Strawberry, is unequalled anywhere.

GRAPE VINES.

We have 75,000 Grape Vines for Sale,

Of superior quality, of the

D

BANK NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the 25th Section, First Article of the amended Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and the First Section of the Act of the General Assembly, passed the first day of June, 1839, the undersigned citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby give notice that they intend to make application to the Legislature of said State, at its next session, commencing the first Tuesday of January, 1863, for the charter of a Bank, to be located in the borough of Huntingdon, in the county of Huntingdon, and State aforesaid, to be called the "BROAD TOP BANK;" the capital stock thereof to be One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and the specific object for which the proposed corporation is to be chartered is to transact the usual and legitimate business of a Bank of issue, discount, deposit and exchange.

DAVID BLAIR, JOHN J. LAWRENCE, R. B. WIGTON, ROBT. HARE POWELL, JAMES MAGUIRE, DAVID DUNN, J. GEORGE MILES, WILLIAM LEWIS, ALEXANDER PORT, JOHN R. HUNTER, GEORGE EBY, A. R. STEWART,

R. M. CUNINGHAM.

June 3, 1862-6m.

BANK NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned citizens and residents of Pennsylvania have associated themselves together in partnership, and prepared a Certificate for the purpose of establishing a Bank of discount, deposit and circulation or issue, under and in pursuance of the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the 31st day of May, A. D. 1861, entitled a "Supplement to an Act to establish a system of Free Banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from Insolvent Banks, approved March 21st, 1860," and any other law or laws of said Commonwealth applicable to and bearing on the subject. The said proposed Bank to be called "THE HUNTINGDON COUNTY BANK," to be located in the Borough of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, with a capital stock of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each, with the right and privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars.

WILLIAM P. ORBISON, JOHN SCOTT, WILLIAM DORRIS, Jr., JAMES M. BELL, JAMES GWIN, THOMAS FISHER, GEORGE W. GARRETTSON.

July 22, 1862—6m.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, St. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c., TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

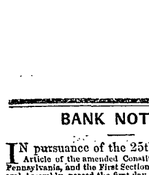
before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queenswares,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hats,
Fitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are of forced on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1862.

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.



JOHN FARREIRA,
718 ARCH Street
below Eighth, south side,
PHILADELPHIA.

Importer & Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kind of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear.

I desire to say to my friends of Huntingdon and the surrounding Counties that I have now in store, one of the *largest and most beautiful assortment* of all kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, *for Ladies' and Children's wear*, that will be worn during this Fall and Winter.

My Furs were purchased in Europe, previous to the rise in *Sterling Exchange*, and the New Duty imposed on all Furs, Imported since the first of August.

I would also state, that as long as my stock lasts, I will offer it at prices proportionate to what the goods cost me; but, it will be impossible for me to import and manufacture any more Furs, and sell them at the same prices, owing to the unsettled state of the affairs of the Country.

☞ Remember the name, number and street: John Farreira, (New Fur Store,) 718 *Arch Street*, Philadelphia.

Sept. 25, 1862-3m.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

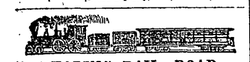
WESTWARD. MAIL	FAST LINE	EXPRESS	STATIONS.	THROUGH	EASTWARD THROUGH EXPRESS	FAST LINE	MAIL
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
4 21	.....	.....	Newton Hamilton,	.....	.....	.....	9 48
4 32	.....	6 01	Mt. Union,	.....	10 13	.....	9 40
4 54	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	.....	.....	9 23
5 08	.....	6 50	Huntingdon,	.....	9 50	2 12	9 12
5 24	.....	.....	Petersburg,	.....	9 37	.....	8 58
5 32	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	.....	8 50
5 39	.....	7 06	Spruce Creek,	.....	9 25	.....	8 42
5 59	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	.....	8 27
6 04	.....	7 18	Tyrone,	.....	9 07	.....	8 18
6 16	.....	.....	Tipton,	.....	8 59	.....	8 08
6 29	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	.....	8 03
6 33	.....	7 33	Bell's Mills,	.....	8 52	.....	7 59
6 45	8 03	7 50	Altoona,	.....	8 40	1 00	7 45
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

Accommodation Train arrives at 12:10 and leaves at 1:20 P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, Sept. 22d, 1862, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS. Morn'g P. M.	E ven'g P. M.
LE 5 15	LE 7 20	Huntingdon,	AR 12 30	AR 9 05
5 35	7 40	McConnellstown,	12 10	8 45
5 48	7 48	Pleasant Grove,	12 02	8 37
5 59	8 04	Marklesburg,	11 46	8 21
6 15	8 20	Coffee Run,	11 30	8 05
6 28	8 33	Rough & Ready,	11 20	7 57
6 35	8 40	Cove,	11 10	7 45
6 39	8 44	Dudley Summit,	11 06	7 41
LE 6 55	AR 9 00	Saxton,	10 50	LE 7 25
	LE 9 10			
	9 35	Riddlesburg,	10 25	.....
	AR 9 45	Hopewell,	LE 10 15	.....
.....	LE 9 10	Saxton,	AR 10 50	.....
.....	9 32	Coalmont,	10 28	.....
.....	9 40	Crawford,	10 25	.....
.....	AR 10 06	Dudley,	LE 10 15	.....
.....	.....	Broad Top City,	.....	.....



READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 1.40 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 1.25 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 8.25 the same morning.

Fare from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 00; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 25 and $2 75. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 8 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 A. M., and 3.15 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave PORT CLINTON at 6.45 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 8.00 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all WAY Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.00 A. M., and 2.16 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA and NEW-YORK; and at 5.50 P. M., for AUBURN and PORT CLINTON only, connecting for PINE GROVE and with the CATAWISSA Rail Road.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS, at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

June 5, 1862.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS AND SMALL PORTRAITS

OF

ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

LARGE AND SMALL,

A FINE ASSORTMENT,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, TASSELS, &c.,

and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

1862. THE 1862.

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,

and examine our stock and prices.

TO ARMS!

RUSH TO THE STORE OF

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

Sept. 10, 1862-tf

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

GLORIOUS NEWS!

HIGH PRICES DEFEATED!

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

MARKLESBURG, PA.,

Have just opened a large, new, and unsurpassed stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry-Goods, of all kinds and qualities, embracing every thing in that line. Also, a complete assortment of

GROCERIES,

remarkably cheap, with good weight and fair measure, together with

QUEENSWARE, STONEWARE, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, &C., &C., &C.,

and all the various other articles usually kept in a country store, so that the inquiry is not "What has March & Brother got," but "What have they not?"

Being satisfied that their large and complete stock of the above named goods cannot be excelled in quality, quantity or cheapness in this section of country, we respectfully ask a trial, feeling satisfied that a liberal patronage will be extended towards us, by all who are in need of good articles at low prices. Our motto is "quick sales and small profits."

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promissories.*

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, August 13, 1862.

J. H. O. CORBIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill Street.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.

April 15, 1859.

J. E. GREENE,

DENTIST.

Office on Railroad street, opposite the Jackson Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa.

March 25, 1862.

H. T. WHITE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

PAPER!-PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Fluted and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,

For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

ENVELOPES

Wholesale and Retail.

50.000, BEST QUALITY

WHITE, BUFF, ORANGE, YELLOW, AND FANCY

ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE

of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon

Sept. 9, 1857

THE largest stock of De Laines in town

by FISHER & SON.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want

Fashionable Goods

KOLLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, CHEMIST,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Feb. 21, 1862-1y.

THE ST. LOUIS, CHESTNUT

Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia.

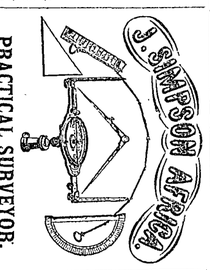
The undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the travelling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Coin Exchange.

Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan.—Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location.

Board $1 50 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.

HENRY NEIL,
ISAAC L. DEVOE,

April 8, 1862-1y.



PRACTICAL SURVEYOR, OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.

UNION ENVELOPES AND PAPER

FOR SALE AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MARBLE YARD.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every description and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, *highly finished*, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. J. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public hat they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
WM. N. KIRBY.

Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN

BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves of each—Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves which can't be beat—together with Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

READY RECKONER.

A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board and, by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,
ATTACHMENTS,
SUMMONS,
SUBPŒNAS,
SCHOOL ORDERS,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,
COMMON BONDS,
WARRANTS,
ATTACHT EXECUTIONS,
EXECUTIONS,
DEEDS,
MORTGAGES,
JUDGMENT NOTES,
NATURALIZATION B'KS,
JUDGMENT BONDS,
FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,

FOR EVERYBODY.

The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Union Song Book,
The Dime Military Song Book,
The American Dime Song Book,
Yankee Doodle Songster,
Songs for the Union,
The Stars and Stripes Songster,
Dixey's Essence of Burnt Cork Songster,
Gus Shaw's Comic Songs,
Berry's Comic Songs,
The Shilling Sang Book,
Lover's Irish Songs,
Dime Book of Fun,
Dime Book of Etiquette,
New Dime American Joker,
The Dime and other Novels,
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues, Nos. 1 & 2,
The Dime Speaker, Nos. 1 & 2.
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call

at D. P GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER take

in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store

Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

MILITARY BOOKS.

REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 509 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an *admirable alphabetical index*, for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.

The Appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important corrections; also, selections from the Military Acts of Congress, including those passed at the last session.

PRICE $2, 00. FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

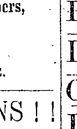
CAVALRY TACTICS,

[*AUTHORIZED EDITION.*]

By Major William Gilham, U. S. A,

Just published and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.—Complete in one volume. Price $1.00.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.



For the instruction, exercise, and manœuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Rifles, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general calls; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

Complete in one volume. Price $1.25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ALSO,

THE HANDY BOOK

FOR THE

UNITED STATES SOLDIER,

On coming into service: containing a complete system of instruction in the School of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c., being a first book or introduction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

AL O,

Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,

Complete in 2 vols. Price $1.50. For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.

Huntingdon May 28, 1861.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE, HUNTINGDON, PA,

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
MCGUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDERS' do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Smith's Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Child's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Potter & Hammond's Penmanship in twelve numbers.
Accidental, Controlling and other *Copy Books.*
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
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Greenleaf's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hannford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hannford & Payson.

Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PENS! PENS!!

GET THE BEST!

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

C. BARNARD'S

Celebrated "Corrugated Metal" Pens

ARE FOR SALE

AT LEWIS BOOK STORE,

Agent for the county.

PRICES—*25 cts. per dozen or $2 per gross.*

THE "CORRUGATED METAL" PENS, made by C. BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens, without exception to say.—They are used by all the principal Banks and Government Departments, Public and Private Schools; also, by the most prominent Commercial Houses throughout the United States and Canada.

But a short time has elapsed since

C. BARNARD'S PENS

have been introduced into the United States, still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons: The "Corrugated Metal" PENS do not corrode; they will not splutter or cut through the thinnest paper; they have an easy gliding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point, and great durability.

The following testimonials, selected from numerous others, are respectfully submitted:

I have used the Metallic Pens of Mr. C. Barnard and highly approve of them. C. BARSTOW,
President of St. Nicholas Bank, New York.

We have used the Pens of Mr. Barnard, and find them to be as he represents, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public. WELLS, FARGO & Co.,
A. MULLIGAN, *Cashier.*

C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office. S. G. OGDEN,
Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.

Having tried the corrugated Pens made by Mr. Barnard, I can recommend them as excellent. SAMUEL L. BREESE,
Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

We add ours to above recommendations.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., New York.

I have no hesitation in saying Barnard's Pens are decidedly the best I have ever used. S. C. HALL,
Agent United States Express Co., New York.

We can confidently recommend Mr. C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pens as the best ever brought under our notice, without exception.
WILKINSON, STETSON & CO.,
Park Place, New York.
T. B. HUGHES, *Cashier.*

We have been using the Pens of Mr. C. Barnard, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, as they are an excellent article, and all he represents them to be. A. J. CLINTON,
Secretary Empire Insurance Co., New York.

Upon trial we have found Mr Barnard's Pens to be excellent. FRED. PROUST & CO., New York.

I would recommend Mr. Barnard's Pens as a superior article to any I have used. GOUVR. KEMBLE, New York.

We add ours to the above recommendations.
UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & CO., New York.

Of all Pens I have ever used, Mr. Barnard's have given me more satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public as being entirely anti-corrosive. E. POIRER, New York.

After six months' constant use of C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pen, we can confidently recommend it as the best metallic pen we have ever used, finding from the above experience that it does not actually corrode.
S. MCBAIN & CO., New York.

C. BARNARD,
Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pen,
John Street, Clerkenwell, London.

June 18, 1862.

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,

CAN NOW BE HAD

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Read's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '65.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

W. M. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDIONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,
A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!
If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, *half ream, quire or sheet,* at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!! Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c. of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kinds of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

MICA LAMP CHIMNEYS—Just received at the hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
IN THE DIAMOND,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!
Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT.
Oct. 31, 1860. FISHER & SON.

JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
GRAFFUS MILLER, *Proprietor.*

TRACING MUSLIN,
DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STO

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

PISTOLS! PISTOLS!!
Colt's, Sharps', Smith & Wesson's, and all improved patterns of Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Bowie Knives, &c. &c., for sale at the Hardware Store of
JAMES A. BROWN.
May 21, 1861. Huntingdon, Pa.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,

GILT GOLD SHADES,
MUSLIN SHADES,
BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
TAPE, CORD AND TASSELS,
A FULL ASSORTMENT
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
AND
COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS
BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS of SALE, LEASES and PARTITIONS.

It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, APPRENTICE, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE. RECEIPTS and RELEASES.

It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATIONS, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION *in every State.*

It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of *every State.*

It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.

It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the law as to MARRIED DAMES, the WIFE'S RIGHT in PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.

It Tells You The LAW for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS *and how to obtain one,* and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS in PUBLIC LANDS.

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